A JOURNEY FROM GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA;

WITH

A View of that Garrifon and its Environs; a Particular Account of the Towns in the Hoya of MALAGA; the Ancient and Natural Hiftory of thofe Cities, of the Coaft between them, and of the Mountains of RONDA.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

THE MEDALS OF EACH MUNICIPAL TOWN;

AND A CHART, PERSPECTIVES, AND DRAWINGS,

TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1772,

By FRANCIS CARTER, Efq.

VOLUME THE SECOND.



Quondam, quanta fuit, Res geftæ, Hifpania monftrant;
Hæ filent, Lapides, ipfaque Saxa docent.

Ambrofio Morales.

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A JOURNEY



JOURNEY

FROM GIBRALTAR

TO MALAGA.



BOOK III.

CHAPTER I.

El Rio Verde

THE eternal ſnows of the Sierra Blanquilla give birth to, and plentifully ſupply, three copious rivers; one of them El Rio Verde, whoſe rapid ſtream, after ſerpentin-

ISTAN. ing above four leagues, almoſt hid among the mountains, enters the Campiña, and forms a more ample bed under the gardens of Iſtan; thence it haſtens to the ſea three miles to the Weſt of Marvella.

N.

Iſtan is ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of the river, and on the lap of the Sierra de Arboto, whoſe aſpect towards the ſea is what the Spaniards call Pelado, peeled, and entirely barren: in the time of the Moors Marmol tells us [a], that Iſtan was a rich and populous town, but it is now a poor and inconſiderable village.

[a] Lib. iv.

The

The Campiña of Marvella from the river to the town is very fruitful; the pomgranates of this country are fine flavoured, and their bread has the preference to that of the Hoya Malaga.

MARVELLA.

The ſituation of Marvella is exceedingly pleaſant; its view is that of a Mooriſh town, whoſe ruinous walls and tottering towers of Arabian fabrick proclaim their founders [b]: the preſent inhabitants bear the character of an uncivil inhoſpitable peo-

[b] Of Marvella no traveller ever took a view, for which reaſon I drew one from the Eaſt of the town; whence the Mooriſh buildings are moſt conſpicuous, as well as the convent on the hill.

 ple,

MARVELLA. ple, many of them descendants of the Moors, who still seem to resent the ill-treatment of their forefathers; hence the Spanish proverb,

> Marbella es bella;
> Pero no entrar en ella.

Indeed the neighbourhood of the sea, the fine country about it, and the fruitful mountains behind, render Marvella a pleasant and cheap town; in it are three royal convents, built by Ferdinand V; Los Trinitarios, Calsados, Los Victorianos, and Los Padres de San Francisco, and an hospital called De Basan, from its founder: at present the city is much enlarged on the side of the Sierra, under which rises a suburb and convent of friars; towards the sea is a very fine alameda of trees with fountains of good water: the number of inhabitants in Marvella may amount to about 4000 souls.

Ferdinand

Ferdinand the Catholick, who redeemed Marvella from the Mahometans, erected it into a city, giving them for arms his own device, the yoke and bundle of arrows [c].

Arms of the City of Marvella

The wine of Marvella is very good, drier and higher flavoured than the Malaga with much of the taſte of the Madeira; and I am perſuaded, were it properly prepared, would be eſteemed in England, increaſe in value, and thereby encourage the inhabitants to cultivate their vineyards with more care: at preſent moſt of their wines turn out thin and hungry; and as they are ſold young, juſt as they come

Marvella Wine.

[c] Ferdinand V, hereby evidenced the firmneſs with which he intended to bind the Moors under his dominion; I poſſeſs a ſilver coin of this prince, bearing a yoke, with the cords hanging down on each ſide; the reader will find it engraved in the tail-piece of this book.

MARVELLA. from the lees, they fetch but a miserable price at Gibraltar, where most of them are carried for the consumption of the garrison [d].

Road of Marvella.

Marvella, though an open road, affords good anchoring ground in ten fathom water, where, except in very bad weather, ships may safely lie; accordingly we learn from Marmol [e], that, in the sixteenth century, vessels from all parts of the North used to frequent this port annually, and load wines, figs, and raisins; but Malaga has long since run away with that trade, partly through the superior body of their wines, but more so from

[d] I brought over with me a cask of Marvella wine, which has been judged equal in flavour to the wine of Frontignan, and much superior to it in colour, brightness, and strength.

[e] Lib. iv.

the

the convenience and ſafety of their mole.

H O J E N.

From Marvella we aſcended the Sierra by degrees over very fruitful hills directly North of the town; after travelling about an hour, we arrived at the ſteep part of the mountains, and in two more reached Hojen placed on the ſide of the Sierra in a moſt romantic and delightful ſituation.

Romantic ſituation of Hojen.

This hill is ſo full of verdure, that the village as well as the roads about it are, in a literal ſenſe, covered, ſhaded, and crowned with all manner of fruit-trees of a prodigious ſize; to whoſe topmoſt branches the luxu-

HOJEN. riant vine mounts vigorously and hangs in over-grown clusters, numberless bunches of red, black, and green grapes, which, frequently intermixed with the golden apple, the pomgranate, and the orange, expose a most enchanting picture to the charmed eye, while the ear is deafened by the fall of waters, tumbling in noisy streams from various parts of the hill; to compleat the landscape, above the town rises perpendicular a rock, inaccessible on the front and sides, whereon appear the ruins of a Moorish castle.

At Hojen we stopped to breakfast, and, entering into the first house of the village, were entertained, by its courteous owners, in a plain though noble

noble ſtyle; to them the far-fetched tea, the painted china, and the fumes of coffee, are unknown; clean earthen bowls of milk, warm from the goat, a baſket of grapes, with their rich bloom courting the touch, and a pyramid of figs, ſtill gliſtening with the morning dew, crowned the ruſtic board.

Our hoſt was pleaſed at the preference we had given his cottage, and we had much reaſon to praiſe his hoſpitality; for which he conſtantly refuſed the leaſt gratuity.

The habitation of theſe happy villagers convinced me how few are the articles ſufficient to render our exiſtence not only eaſy but comfortable: the houſe we were in conſiſted of two large

HOJEN. large apartments, of which the inner was the ſtore-houſe of their annual proviſions; corn was heaped in one corner, garbanzos [*f*] and lentils in another, of three jars, one was full of oil for their lamps and table, and in the others was pickled pork ſufficient for the year; the ſtore of baccalao [*g*] promiſed plenty during Lent, and from the ceiling hung grapes, pomgranates, and other fruits; the delicate kid makes a variety at their tables during ſummer, and in winter they have plenty of game, the ſhooting of which is one of their favourite diver-

[*f*] The garbanzo is a large and delicate pea, much eſteemed in Spain, where they keep them the year through.

[*g*] The baccalao or ſalt cod is brought from the banks of Newfoundland, and is the moſt valuable article of the Britiſh commerce in Spain.

ſions;

fions; their women grind the corn in hand-mills, and fpin the thread, with which they knit their calçetas [b]; the articles of linen and cloaths they receive of the fhopkeepers in the towns, exchanged for wine, oil, wheat and fruits; by this primitive method of trading, they feldom touch money, and therein, in my opinion, confifts their greateft happinefs; the pure air they breathe, conftant exercife, and the fteepnefs of their hills, renders their bodies alert, healthy, and robuft, and their minds chearful and free from that univerfal langour which oppreffes the Spaniards in the hot vales below.

[b] Calçetas are coarfe knit thread ftockings without feet, univerfally worn by the country-people in Spain.

No

HOJEN.

No tiende aqui ambicion lazos y redes,
Ni la avaricia và tràs los ducados;
No aſpira aqui la gente à los eſtados,
Ni hambrèa las privanzas y mercedes;
Libres eſtàn de trampas y paſiones
Los corazones:
Todo es llaneza,
Bondad, ſimpleza,
Poca malicia,
Cierta juſticia,
Y hace vivir la gente en alegria,
Concorde paz, y honeſta mediania.

Gaſpar Gil. Polo.

Ambition here ne'er ſhews his head,
With wiles his artful nets to ſpread;
Nor golden ducats e'er betray
Their hearts to avarice a prey;
They after honours never pant,
Nor poſts nor royal penſions want;

All

All with their humble lot content,
Their lives in innocence are ſpent;
White-robed peace,
Sweet love and eaſe,
And with them join'd
A chearful mind,
Pure pleaſures that ſuch virtues give
In their happy manſions live.

El Puerto de Hojen.

Hence we began to aſcend the higheſt and moſt dangerous part of the Sierra; it was the labour of three hours to reach its ſummit, where is a paſs called El Puerto de Hojen; here the retroſpect ſhews you a noble view of the country below of Marvella, its fine Campiña watered by the river Verde, and the Mediterranean ſea:

Sweet interchange
Of hills and valleys, rivers, woods and plains,
Now land, now ſea.

Milton.

On

HOJEN.

Water-fall.

On the ſide of the road, which is exceſſively narrow and ſteep, tumbles down with a horrid noiſe, one of the moſt ſuperb caſcades of rock water I ever ſaw, falling from beds of marble, fifty, an hundred, and two hundred feet under each other: theſe reſervoirs by the force of the water, are planed and ſcooped into prodigious baſons, poliſhed, and as white as ſnow.

As we mounted ſtill higher, the aſpect of the hills began to appear ſterile, and we found the climate changed and very cold; however, they bear foreſts of the ſturdy oak, called by Linnæus Quercus ſuber: large quantities of cork, the produce of theſe trees, are ſhipped off at Malaga: the alcornoque of Spain differs from the cork tree of Italy, ſince it maintains its foliage all the

The Alcornoque.

the year; whereas that on the other side of the Alps sheds the leaf in autumn.

The Puerto de Hojen is so narrow that but one beast can pass at a time; it is cut through a steep precipice, over which the cork trees hang, and form a horrid gloom: this pass has for ages been infamous for bands of robbers, but of late no accident of the kind has been remembered; thence you begin to descend, and, leaving the Sierra, you find yourself on the hills of Munda, directing your course to the East; these are entirely barren.

M U N D A.

Ambrosio Morales, Father Flores, and every antiquary, both native and foreign,

MUNDA. foreign, have conſtantly marked the preſent Munda for the celebrated ſpot where Cæſar defeated the younger Pompeys, deceived by the ancient name it has retained entire, contenting themſelves with the report of others, and avoiding the toil and expence of a perſonal examination; a negligence unpardonable, eſpecially in ſo eminent a writer as Morales, who was born in this province, and paſſed part of his life in his native city of Cordova.

The ſituation of Munda and its plain is ſo particularly deſcribed by Aulus Hirtius Panſa, in his commentaries of the Spaniſh war, and the abſolute neceſſity of room ſufficient for the drawing up of two ſuch armies as there fought for the dominion of the world, are circumſtances which are indiſputable,

disputable, and can never be reconciled to the environs of modern Monda. Hirtius tells us expressly, "Munda was "built on the top of a hill, at the "foot of which was a plain five miles "over, along which runs a rivulet "terminating in a morass towards "the right." Here, indeed, Munda is placed on a hill, with a Moorish castle on its summit; behind, and on each side of this mountain, are continued hills of the Sierra de Tolox; before it, and at its very foot, rises another low hill, whose flat surface is not half a mile broad; between it and the hill of Monda, the rains have formed a gullet, or deep chasm, that is only current during the wet weather; the descents to it are, as may be imagined, short and steep: a

Book III.

 single

MUNDA.

ſingle file of men could not draw up on either ſide.

True Situation of ancient Munda.

The elegant and learned writer Don iego de Mendoſa (brother to the Marquis de Mondejar), who flouriſhed in the time of Philip II, was the firſt who aſcertained the true ſituation of ancient Munda, three leagues to the Weſtward of Munda, which place he viſited and examined: he ſays, what I verily believe, that hardly any ruins were then to be traced, the whole having been by degrees tranſplanted to modern Munda and other parts: the tradition of the countrymen, who called it Munda la Vieja; the plain extending under it, the rivulet in the middle, ſtill exiſting, and the ſwamps he remarked, left no doubt with him of the identity of

of the ſpot. In his days had been dug up broken pieces of arms, and bones of men and horſes; and the peaſants affirmed they frequently ſaw apparitions in the air of fighting ſquadrons with cries and ſhouts: ſuch are the effects of prepoſſeſſion, and an imagination heated by tales and diſmal ſtories, handed down from generation to generation, ſucked in by theſe ruſticks with their milk, difficult to overcome by a cultivated education, never in thoſe who have none.

Battles fought on the Plains of Munda, between G. and C. Scipio, and Mago, 210 Years before Chriſt.

Father Flores has fixed in the plains of Munda, the bloody and deciſive fight between Gneius and Cornelius Scipio, Roman pro-conſuls, and Mago, general of the Carthaginians, 210 years before Chriſt, and the empire of the former ſecured in Spain by the

 ſlaughter

MUNDA. and between Cæſar and Pompey's Sons, 45 Years before Chriſt.

ſlaughter of 12,000 of the enemy; there likewiſe, 165 years after, was fought the moſt famous battle of Munda, between Cæſar and the younger Pompeys, whereon depended the fate of the moſt renowned commonwealth that ever exiſted; the glory and very life of the moſt fortunate captain of antiquity, the dominion of the whole world, and the eſtabliſhment of an empire, under which was to be born its Bleſſed Saviour. It was fought 45 years before that adorable event, on the 17th of March, the day on which the feaſts of Bacchus were celebrated in Rome.

After the entire deſtruction of the republican party by this victory, Cæſar laid ſiege to the town of Munda, which

which he ſurrounded, horrid to relate, with the bodies of their ſlaughtered friends; his camp he fortified with wood cut out of a neighbouring foreſt, in which was found a ſtately palm-tree that Cæſar ordered to be preſerved as a happy preſage of his future fortune.

"Apud Mundam, D. Julius Caſtris
"Locum capiens, quum Silvam cæ-
"deret arborem palmæ repertam con-
"ſervari, ut omen victoriæ juſſit [b]."

Muratori (page CDLI) has publiſhed an inſcription of the emperor Adrian, which I think will go farther ſtill in fixing the true ſituation of this place; Father Flores has tranſcribed it without having taken notice of the wide

[b] Sueton. lib. ii.

MUNDA.

and manifest difference of the distance there marked to Cartima from Munda of twenty miles, and that of modern Munda (which he takes for granted is the ancient one) and only measures three short leagues or nine Roman miles. The stone is as follows:

First Stone of Munda.

IMP·CAESAR·D·NERVAE·
TRAIANI·F·NERVAE·NEPOS·
HADRIANVS·TRAIANVS·AVG·
DACICVS·MAXIMVS·BRITAN
NICVS·MAXIMVS·GERMANICVS
MAXIMVS·PONTIFEX·MAXIMVS·TRIB·
POTEST·II·COS·II·P·P·PRAETERQVAM·
QVOD·PROVINCIIS·REMISIT·DECIES.
NONIES·CENTENA·MILLIA·N·
SIBI·DEDITA·A·MVNDA·ET·FLVVIO·
SIGILA·AD·CERTIMAM·VSQVE·
XX·M·P·P·S·RESTITVIT·

"It

"It was probably a mile-ſtone or
"pillar, erected in honour of the
"emperor Hadrian during his ſecond
"conſulſhip, and to commemorate his
"generoſity in remitting to theſe pro-
"vinces the ſum of ninety hundred
"thouſand ſeſterces they were in-
"debted to him, and mending, at
"his own expence, the road from
"Munda to the river Sigila, and even
"to Cartima, being the ſpace of 20
"miles."

The N. at the end of the 9th line, ſtands for *nummum*, and ninety hundred thouſand ſeſterces amounted to the great ſum of £. 72,648 ſter.

Spartian, in his life of Adrian, has mentioned this generoſity of the emperor, without fixing the ſum (which

MUNDA.

is here ſtipulated) and that he burned the bonds and regiſters of theſe arrears due to him in the public forum.

" In provinciis vero etiam ex re-
" liquis ingentes ſummas remiſit, ſyn-
" graphis in foro Divi Trajani, quo
" magis ſecuritas omnibus robora-
" retur incenſis [i]."

This princely generoſity was deſervedly celebrated in a medal of large braſs; on the reverſe of which appears the emperor burning the bonds and records, with this legend, RELIQVA. VETERA·H·S·NOVIES·MILLIES·ABOLITA. or £.7,265,625 ſter. [k].

[i] Spartian, cap. vii.

[k] See the medal, plate 2. Since this work has been in the preſs, I was ſhewn by the Rev. Mr. Cracherode, N° 1, of the Coins of Carteia,

of

The second consulship of Adrian was in the year of our Lord 118, when he visited this part of Spain, leaving every where behind him marks of his bounty.

Book III.

The river Sigila takes its rise in the Sierra Blanquilla, and bears at present the name of Rio Grande, passing between Tolox and La Jonquera, and beneath Aloçayna visits Casa Palma, approaches Cartama, and enters the

Sigili Fluvius, now called El Rio de Malaga.

Its Course.

of very good workmanship, excellent preservation, and with a fine green patina; in the rich and admirable cabinet of this learned gentleman are many other rare Spanish coins; and I take this opportunity with pleasure to acknowledge the politeness and friendship with which it has been at all times open to me: since Flores has quoted this coin as *rarissima y unica*, I have thought proper to engrave it in the tail-piece of the first book.

sea

MUNDA.

sea by Churiana, a league to the West of Malaga; it is vulgarly cal'ed El Rio de Malaga, as it was anciently by Pliny Malacæ fluvius; under which denomination you will find it in the chart.

By Pliny named Malacæ Fluvius.

The inscription seems to place Munda on the West of the river which ran between that town and Cartama; this holds good with the opinion of Mendosa, but cannot agree with the situation of modern Munda, which is of the same side of it as Cartama.

The great stumbling-block of Morales is a stone he reports to have been seen in the portal of the church of Munda, which I in vain looked for, and if it ever existed there, it has been since plastered over, or removed on some

ſome modern repairs to the edifice; if we admit his veracity, the ſame will only prove what we have already ſuppoſed; and Mendoſa hints, that it was brought here from the primitive city by the Moors, who, as the ſame author obſerves, in the 4th book of his Guerra de Granada, have, in numberleſs places, ſhewn their frequent cuſtom of changing the ſituation of towns to others more fruitful and convenient, tranſplanting the materials, and perpetuating the ancient name.

Strabo has declared Munda to have been the metropolis of all the circumjacent cities:

"The chief city and metropolis "of this region is Munda [l]."

[l] Strab. lib. iii.

Father

MUNDA.

Father Flores has publiſhed a coin of Munda, the only one ever found [m], which ſeems to have been ſtruck in the conſular times of the Roman empire: the reverſe is a Sphinx.

Munda, as Pliny gives room to underſtand, was honoured by the Romans with the title of a colony, ſubject to the chancery of Ecija: it enjoyed a mint, as we have juſt now ſeen; and from another ſtone, which was never yet publiſhed, copied by Father Milla in his manuſcript hiſtory of the biſhoprick of Malaga, it had a ſplendid temple dedicated to the goddeſs Ceres, wherein, after the cuſtom of Rome, followed by all the colonies, were celebrated anniverſary games to

[m] See the medal.

that

that goddeſs; this inſcription ſeems to have been placed as a memorial within the temple, and imports, " That Titus
" Batillus, an huſbandman of many
" mountainous and fruitful lands, ac-
" cording to the orders of his Father
" Batillus, worthy to be perpetually
" obſerved, decrees a ſow to be offered
" to Ceres, on her anniverſary feaſt,
" the ides of the month Quintilis or
" July, every year, and a banquet
" given in the public college of that
" goddeſs; and if his ſon ſhould be
" remiſs in fulfilling this decree, he
" authoriſes the prætor of Munda to
" puniſh him by a public fine, &c."



MUNDA.

Second Stone of Munda.

ECO·T·BATILLVS·MVLTOR·MONT·AGRI·
COLA·ET·VBERI·TERRAE.DIVES ANNIVER·
SARIO·DIVAE·CERERI·SACRO·PORCA·ILLI·
MACT· . . . BATILLO·PATRI·MEO·PERP .
OBSERVAN·D·VT· . . IDVS·QVINT·VNO·
QVOD·AN·REDEVNTE·PORCA·IMMOL·
ET·PVBL·COLLEG·EIVS·DARE·EPVLVM·ET·
SI·FILIVS·MEVS·INTERMIS CONSTITVTA·
A·PRAET·MVND·MVLCTA·PVBL·ILLVM· .
PLECTI . . . .

The month being called Quintilis and not Julius, aſſures us the date of this ſtone is older than the age of Julius Cæſar, who gave his own name to the fifth month, when he reformed the calendar[n].

[n] It is much to be lamented, that Father Milla has not expreſſed where he found this ſtone; the bulk of which muſt have preſerved it from being carried very far from its primitive ſituation: a ſight of it would determine that of ancient Munda beyond the poſſibility of a diſpute.

In the reign of Trajan, Munda ſeems from Pliny to have gone to ruin, as he ſays, “ Interque fuit Munda “ cum Pompeii filio capta [*o*]:” again it appears to have recovered itſelf by the favour of Julius Nemeſius Nomentanus, governor of the province under Marcus Aurelius, who ordered the town-houſe to be rebuilt, in order that the fathers and people might therein aſſemble for the right-governing the commonwealth; over the door of which ſenate-houſe was the following inſcription, being the ſame quoted by Morales, and it may be found Gruter:

Third Stone of Munda.

IVL·NEMESIVS·NOMENTAN·VICE·M·AVREL.
IMP·SACRA·BETICAM·GVBERN·PRAETORIVM.
IN·VRBE·MVNDA·QVO·PATRES·ET·POP·OB·REMP·
RITE·ADMINIST·CONVEN·FIERI·MAND·

[*o*] Lib. iii. cap. 1.

Modern

MUNDA.

Modern Munda.

Modern Monda has nothing to recommend it, being a ſmall village on the declivity of a hill.

BATHS OF HARDALES.

Four leagues to the North of Munda, in the ſame mountains, and half a league from the town of Hardales, lies the village of Caratraca, which poſſeſſes the famous baths of Hardales: they conſiſt of two ſprings, that riſe out of a barren hill, and form a baſon of water, capable of bathing forty perſons; a low mud wall ſurrounds it, and another ſeparates that part deſtined for the women.

The

The virtue and efficacy of these waters is sovereign in all cases of old wounds, hurts, swellings, tumours, rheumatism, and paralytick disorders; their quality is sulphurous and full of nitre; their smell ungrateful and stinking; their nature cold in extreme, and their taste sweet and slimy.

Book. III.

Quality of the Waters.

I visited these baths in the year 1756, and drew a perspective view of them; they are much injured by the rains in winter, as well as rendered useless to the public during that season, for want of a roofed inclosure. People from all parts of Spain, and the coasts of France, seek here a certain relief in their disorders, if they are used with proper precaution; else they often prove fatal, for which purpose a

COYN. physician from Casarabonella constantly attends in the summer.

C O Y N.

From Monda you direct your course over very fine hills, covered with vineyards, about two hours ride East and by South to Coyn, where the Sierra bounds the Hoya of Malaga; on the West it runs South and by East to the sea at Cape Molinos.

The village of Coyn, founded by the Moors, was to them as it now is to the present inhabitants of Malaga, a delicious retreat for pass ng the spring months; the great abundance and excellency of its water, healthiness of the air, luxuriance of the soil and verdure,

verdure, invite the wealthy merchants to ſpend in it the ſummer ſeaſon, and the biſhop has here a palace.

Book II.

The quantity of water which runs through the town, tumbles down from the hills behind it in beautiful and natural falls, and turns a number of mills that enable the inhabitants to ſupply Malaga with great part of its bread, as they do daily in the ſeaſon with loads of figs, apples, grapes, apricots, peaches, cherries, pomgranates, and other fruits.

Coyn may at preſent contain from ſix to ſeven hundred families, and is governed by a Corrigidor, called El Corrigidor de las quatro Villas; his jutiſdiction extending over Alora, Alhauin el grande, and Cartama.

Tolox.

TOLOX.

Two ſhort leagues to the North-Weſt of Coyn, on the ſummit of the Sierra of its name, is ſeated Tolox, wherein was diſcovered this very year 1773 the following large Roman tomb-ſtone; the forerunner perhaps of others that may rank this place among the municipal Roman towns of the province, many of which ſtill remain buried in oblivion. This inſcription was given me in manuſcript by the Canon Conde of Malaga, and is now publiſhed for the firſt time.

D·M·S

HERMOGENESPIVSINSVIS

ANNVIIIMVIIDXIIII

N FVINILSVMEITVQVIVIVISES·

LVDEVENISNSESTTL



Stone of Tolox.

" The purport of this ſtone ſeems
" to be, that under it was buried a
" well-diſpoſed youth called Hermo-
" genes, who died at the age of eight
" years, ſeven months, and fourteen
" days; it regrets the untimely loſs of
" his exiſtence; and offers it as a
" memento to thoſe children who
" may play over his tomb."

A L H O V R I N.

What we ſaid in praiſe of Coyn may, with great propriety, be extended to the two pleaſant villages of Alhovrin el grande, and Alhovrinejo, both being ſituated under the ſame Sierra, both exceedingly fruitful, and both furniſhing Malaga with the beſt bread they eat, eſpecially the former,

TOLOX. which is half as big as Coyn, and

These towns finely line the Hoya of Malaga; lower down the river, and not far from the sea, is another village called Churiana, full of the country seats of the merchants and Malaga gentry. This village was famous in the time of the Moors; Abenhabuz, first king of Granada, built a palace near it, with a tower, wherein he placed a noted weathercock of iron, representing an armed man on horse-back, with this Arabick inscription:

Palace of the Retiro de Santo Thomas.

ÇALET·EL·BEDICI·ABENHABVZ·QVI-
DATE·HABEZ·LINDALVZ·

Thus Betici Abenhabuz defends
Andalucia.

This palace was always kept up by the Arrahez, or governor of Malaga; and on the country devolving to the Chriſtians, a royal ſeat was built on its ruins, which Philip V, beſtowed on his natural ſon Don Alonzo, biſhop of Malaga: this prelate being of the order of San Domingo, named it El Retiro de Santo Thomas, and at his death it fell of courſe to the Dominican Convent; theſe fathers ſince exchanged it for another eſtate of leſs expence with the Count of Villalcazar, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remains.

Hence

CHURIANA

Mijas and its Sierra.

Hence the mountains, before they reach the ſea, take the name of the Sierra de Mijas from a town of that name.

CHAP-

CHAPTER II. Book III.

CARTAMA.

Sierra de Cartama.

FROM Coyn, journeying two leagues to the Eaſtward, you meet with Cartama, lying on the ſide of a Sierra, which erects itſelf in the Hoya of Malaga, and runs following the courſe of the river South-Eaſt, finiſhing gradually about a league before it reaches the ſea.

Cartama is ſeated on the lap [p] of a very high, ſteep, and rocky mountain,

[p] The Spaniards call the ſkirts of a mountain faldas, laps.

CARTAMA.

mountain, which, in latter times, the Moors, according to their cuſtom, fortified, and built on it a ſtrong caſtle; of which remains nothing but fragments of the walls and towers.

The top of the hill, terminating almoſt in a point, was ſurrounded by high turrets; a cave, or maſmorra, reſembling that of the Alcaſaba of Malaga, is the only thing worth remarking, as the whole is in ruins: below the town, which faces the North, the hill gradually deſcends to the river of Malaga, that winds through the valley about half a mile below; the Sierra de Cartama lies like a huge incumbrance in this valley, taking its courſe, as I ſaid above, from South to North about two leagues; thence it turns ſharply to the Weſt a ſhort

Deſcription of the Sierra de Cartama.

ſhort league further, and on the laſt hill but one of the Northern aſpect is ſituated the town, which after it has paſſed, it takes a ſweep to the South-Weſt, and haſtens to join the Sierra de Munda.

Olive Yards of Cartama.

On the ſkirts of theſe laſt hills grow the famous olive yards of Cartama, which conſtitute the beſt eſtates of the town; the whole North aſpect of the Sierra is very bleak and barren above the town, but below it the ground is abundantly fruitful.

Rio de Alora.

When the river of Malaga traverſes the Hoya under Cartama, its ſtream is wide, deep, and rapid; in winter always unfordable, having received the water of the river of Alora, which likewiſe riſes out of the Sierra Blan-

quilla

CARTAMA. quilla near the town of Burgo, whoſe
Its Courſe. confines it waſhes, and, paſſing by the caſtle of Turon, throws itſelf into a noted gullet between Villa-verde and Abdalariz, ſurrounds Alora, and two leagues further at Caſapalma joins its current with that of Malaga.

Cartama. Its Antiquities.

Cartama is ſeated on the very ſpot of an ancient town, which flouriſhed while the Romans commanded in Spain, and even in the time of the Goths: in the year 1752, ſome perſons digging near the church, a little higher than the ſquare of the town under the hill, they diſcovered the ruins of a temple of Apollo, out of which were extracted ſome ſtupendous monuments of antiquity [q]; the tem-

Temple of Apollo diſcovered in 1752.

[q] The above-mentioned Canon Conde ſhewed me an inaccurate plan of this temple, which, according to him, had been a ſquare building 44 Spaniſh yards wide.

ple,

ple, with a well-meant, though ill-timed zeal, was filled up by order of the court, and built upon; and moſt of the ſtatues carried away to Madrid.

Statues found there carried to Madrid.

Thoſe which have remained in town are of white marble, broken and mutilated; the Primitive Chriſtians never failing to deface ſuch as fell in their way: in the acts of the council held at Illiberi in the fourth century, it was expreſſly ordained, that all maſters ſhould take care to deſtroy the Idols in the poſſeſſion of their ſlaves, many of whom, being natives of provinces where Chriſtianity was not yet eſtabliſhed, rather than offer violence to the objects of their miſtaken devotion, buried them in the earth; four ſuch were found entire at Granada, and, for their beauty, were

CARTAMA. were placed by Charles V, in the new palace he built at the Alhambra; they were a Venus with a little Cupid by her ſide, an Eſculapius, a Bacchus with a Satyr, repoſing on a ſkin of wine, and an Apollo with his lyre.

Theſe at Cartama, in their preſent imperfect ſtate, are ſtill worthy the attention of the curious ſtatuary, for their exact and beautiful proportions, and inimitable drapery of the robes; the antiquary may here ſee in perfection the faſhion of the Roman dreſſes; and nothing can raiſe our ideas of the riches and ſplendour of this ancient town, more than theſe proofs of its having once poſſeſſed ſuch excellent artiſts: one of them is the body of a young man, of the natural ſize, from the navel downwards,

Deſcription of a mutilated Statue.

wards, naked to the middle of his thighs, with his gown covering his legs in a graceful manner, and his right foot appearing underneath; the divine proportions of this ineſtimable piece of antiquity have not ſaved it from the barbarity of a ruſtic, who has jammed it into the corner of the wall of his houſe to keep off carts: the naked ſtatue of an athlete, with his right hand clinched and lifted up in the attitude of going to ſtrike, is in like manner ſet up in another corner of a ſtreet.

Second Statue.

The trunk of a ſtatue, with a municipal robe, lies neglected in one of the back ſtreets of the town; and in the yard of the apothecary of the place is another, broken in two, of a ſize almoſt twice as big as life; it is of

Third Statue.

CARTAMA. Fourth Statue. a woman in a ſitting poſture; in the nape of its neck appears the ſocket, whereon was placed the head; the ſleeves of the robe are curiouſly gathered and confined by five or ſix ſtuds on the outſide of the arms, and a cord tied round its waiſt; the feet as well as the breaſts are covered, though the latter are moſt naturally to be diſtinguiſhed by a gentle riſe of the gown; Fifth Statue. with this ſtatue lies another of the ſame dimenſions, of a man; by their magnitude, I judge them to have been Heathen Deities; the Romans very frequently making their gods of a ſupernatural ſize, in order to inſpire an higher idea of their ſtrength and power; in the ſame yard is likewiſe Sixth Statue. the figure of a Priapus in bas relief.

Another

Book III.

Column of the Temple of Apollo.

Another very noble monument of antiquity, extracted from the above-mentioned temple, is a Corinthian pillar of red and white jaſper, meaſuring 25½ inches diameter at the baſe, and twenty-one feet high, with its capital entire of white marble; the ſhaft conſiſts only of two blocks, the lower one 14 feet long; the Spaniards have erected it without the town, on a riſing ground, and placed a croſs on its top; but either through ignorance of the rules of architecture, or not chuſing to be at the expence, they have ſet it on the ground without a pedeſtal; flat likewiſe on the ground, like the grave-ſtone of a pauper, they have laid the following inſcription:

CARTAMA.

HEC·INTER·FRAGMENTA·
TEMPLI·DIIS·DICATI·IN·MVNI
CIPIO·CARTIMITANO·SVBTER
RANEA·PROPE·CHATOLICVN·
TEMPLVM·INVENTA·AB·IPSO·
CARTIMITANO·POPVLO·
TRANSLATA·ET·COLOCATA·
EST·HIC·1752·

In the ſquare near the fountain lies the ſhaft of a column of red and white marble, apparently companion to the beforementioned; other blocks of them I obſerved in ſeveral places, with pieces of capitals, carved frizes, &c.

A curious hand of white alabaſter, ſhut as if it once held a wand or ſtick,

ſtick, was thought worthy of being ſent to the court.

Seventh Statue.

Zamorra, phyſician of this place, in the year 1739, found, under ſome rubbiſh, the ſtatue of a man, bearing on his ſhoulders a goat or lamb; the head of the animal was wanting.

Roman Inſcriptions at Cartama.

Of the pedeſtals and inſcriptions exiſting of this ancient town, four of them I judge to have been for centuries placed in the walls of the church and fountain of the ſquare, although Morales ſeems to have had no knowledge of any other than the large ſtone of Junia Ruſtica: the copy of it he procured, and has publiſhed it very inaccurately; as it is the moſt diſtinguiſhed and circumſtantial monument

CARTAMA. nument of Cartama, I was moſt exact in tranſcribing it, though no very eaſy taſk, from the exceſſive cloſeneſs of the letter, which I have likewiſe endeavoured to imitate.

IVNIA·D·F RVSTICA SACERDOS PERPETVA ET PRIMA·IN·
MVNICIPIO CARTIMITANO·PORTICAS PVBLICAS·VETVSTATE·
CORRVPTAS·REFICIT·SOLVM·BALINEI·DEDIT·VECTIGALIA·PVB
LICA·VINDICAVIT SIGNVM AEREVM MARTIS·IN FORO·POSVIT·
PORTICAS AD·BALINEVM SOLO·SVO CVM·PISCINA·ET·SIGNO·
CVPIDINIS EPVLO·DATO SPECTACVLIS EDITIS·D·P·S
STATVAS SIBI ET C FABIO IVNIANO F SVO·AB·OR
DINE CARTIMITANORVM DECRETAS·IVNIA FABINIA·
C FABI F STATVAM·C FABIO FABIANO VIRO·SVO·
D·P·S·F·D·

Book III.

First Stone of Cartama.

In Englifh, " This is the ftatue of
" Junia Ruftica, perpetual high
" prieftefs in the municipium of
" Cartama, who rebuilt the public
" porticos, fallen to decay through
" age, gave the ground whereon the
" bath is built, paid off the mort-
" gage on the public revenue, erected
" in the forum a brazen image to
" Mars, with the porticos round the
" bath, the fifh-pond, and image of
" Cupid; all which fhe effected at
" her own expence, and confecrated
" with banquets; and public games
" fhe gave on the occafion: this
" ftatue of herfelf, as well as another
" to Caius Fabius Junianus, her fon,
" was placed by a decree of the
" fenate of Cartama. Junia Fabiana,
" daughter of Caius Fabius, at her
" own expence, erected a ftatue to

" Caius

CARTAMA. "Caius Fabius Fabianus, her husband, "and took care to dedicate it."

This stone, which is now placed at the head of the fountain in the square, is the only one that expresses Cartama to have been a municipal town, and gives us a very high idea of its ancient grandeur; the closeness of the character is partly to be accounted for by the length of the inscription, and not to be, therefore, precipitately determined of the declining age of the Roman empire; the largeness of the pedestal, which is now five feet high, and two feet thick, not only proves the present situation of the town on its primitive site (confirmed by the temple of Apollo), but, what is more remarkable, the square of Cartama is

is evidently on the exact ſpot of their ancient forum.

Book III.

Deſcription of Public Porticos.

The public porticos here mentioned were a ſort of galleries formed of arches and colonades; the uſe of which the Romans learnt from the Greeks; they ſerved for ſhelter and ornament before the principal doors of the theatres, temples, and public buildings; they were either covered, or open; the former conſiſted of long galleries, ſupported by marble pillars, enriched and ornamented within with ſtatues and paintings, the ſides were open or cloſed with windows, made of the tranſparent lapis ſpecularis that the Romans extracted from Spain, and which Pliny tells us was as clear as glaſs: "Lapis vitri modo tranſ-

Lapis Specularis.

 "lucidus,

CARTAMA. "lucidus, quo utuntur pro ſpecu-
"laribus [r]."

I remember the windows of the cathedral church of Valentia are made of this ſtone, which is dug out of quarries in that neighbourhood; the Romans uſed to receive it from Segobriga in Celtiberia.

In the winter theſe porticos were open to the South, for the admiſſion of the mid-day ſun; in ſummer the North avenues were expanded; here the aldermen and chief men of the city aſſembled, and converſed together, and herein their ſenate or court was frequently held.

[r] Lib xxxvi.

The

The open public porticos went generally round their ſquares; under their ſhelter the athletes or wreſtlers exercifed themſelves; and the people held their markets, a cuſtom ſtill followed all over Spain, where the ſquare and the market [s] are ſynonymous terms.

The Public Baths.

The public baths formed the chief luxury of the Romans: they introduced them wherever they went; and that Cartania, had one, is an inconteſtable proof of the habitation of Romans in it.

In Rome their number amounted to 800; Agrippa alone built 170 at his own expence; the conſtruction of them was magnificent, with ſeparations for the men and women; for

[s] In Spaniſh La Plaça.

their

CARTAMA. their greater privacy, they had no light but from the roof; round them were ſteps of marble to reſt on, and in an adjoining room reſervoirs of hot and cold water, for the convenient tempering the bath according to the different conſtitution or pleaſure of every one; they had alſo hot rooms, with apartments for drying and dreſſing.

The Fiſh-Pond. The piſcina, or public canal, with which the forum of Cartama was adorned, was not only, as Morales conjectured, and its name imports, a pond of fiſhes, but a natural bath, wherein the public had liberty of ſwimming; and theſe, being open to the rays of the ſun, are to this day in Spain reckoned the moſt wholeſome waters.

" Si

"Si natare latius aut tepidius velis,
"in area piſcina eſt [*t*]."

In the wall of the fountain, near the ground, on the ſide facing the ſquare, is a ſmall ſtone, which, like the other of Junia Ruſtica, has ſo often undergone the annual ceremony of white-waſhing, as to be rendered almoſt illegible; this cuſtom of liming the walls, ſo deſtructive to the eyes, the Spaniards retain from the Moors, who waſh, with lime, not only their houſes inſide and out, but even the floors and terraſſes.

[*t*] Plin. Epiſt. v. vi.

CARTAMA.

Second Stone of Cartama.

VENERI·AVG·

L·PORCIVS.QVIR.

VICTOR.CARTIMITA·

SVO·ET·SCRIBONIAE·

MARCIANAE.VXORIS·SVAE.

NOMINE·STATVAM·TES·

TAMENTO·PONI·IVSSIT·

HVIC·DONO·HERES·XX·

NON·DEDVXERVNT·

D· D·

" It was part of a pedeſtal to an
" image of Venus, erected and de-
" dicated according to the teſtament
" of Lucius Porcius Victor, a Roman
" citizen of the Quirinal Tribe, and
" native of Cartama, in his name and
" in that of Scribonia Marciana his
" wife; from this gift his heir did
" not deduct the twentieth part."

In

In the walls of the church, and in the ſame ſquare, are placed two other ſtones; one is in the South wall, almoſt buried under rubbiſh near the ground; and, as the paſſage is locked up, few people can get a ſight of it. Gruter has publiſhed it, though very erroneouſly; he copied a manuſcript of the archbiſhop of Taragona.

Third Stone of Cartama.

L·PORCIO·QVIR.
SATVRNINO
PONTIF·QVI·PRO·HON·
tr·XX·N·D·HERES
REI·P·CARTIMITAN·LIB.
AMICI·FAC·CVRA . . .
L·PORCIVS·QVIR·SATVRNIN.
H·A·E·R.

The laſt initials mean Honore Accepto Expenſas Remiſit. This ſtone

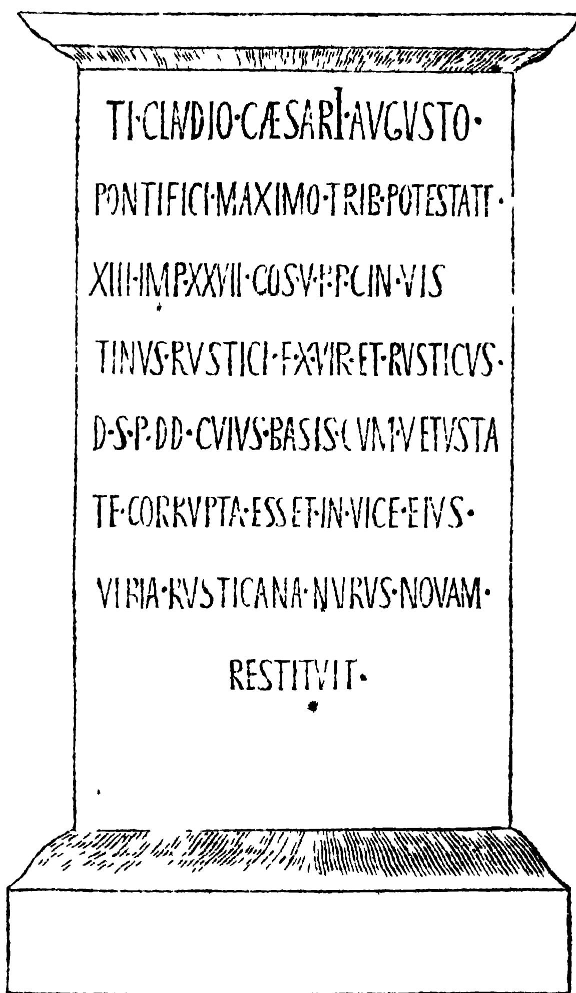
 had

CARTAMA

had been the baſe of a ſtatue "to "Lucius Porcius Saturninus, a Ro- "man citizen of the Quirinal Tribe, "and High Prieſt of the town. "His heir Lucius Porcius Saturninus, "accepting the honour of a ſtatue "from the Republic of Cartama, ex- "cuſed their bearing the expence."

Fourth Stone of Cartama.

The other pedeſtal is in the corner of the front wall of the church, and a very large ſtone; the cut of the letters are of the ſhape of thoſe of Junia Ruſtica.


TI·CLAVDIO·CAESARI·AVGVSTO·
PONTIFICI·MAXIMO·TRIB·POTESTATE·
XIIII·IMP·XXVII·COS·V·P·P·C·IN·VIS
TINVS·RVSTICI·F·X·VIR·ET·RVSTICVS·
D·S·P·D·D·CVIVS·BASIS·CVM·VETVSTA
TE·CORRVPTA·ESSET·IN·VICE·EIVS·
VIBIA·RVSTICANA·NVRVS·NOVAM·
RESTITVIT·

" This ſtatue was erected to T.
" Claudius Cæſar, Pontifex Maximus,
" &c. during his fifth conſulſhip, by
" Cinnus Viſtinus, ſon of Ruſticus
" Decem-vir; whoſe baſis being de-
" cayed, was repaired and ſet up
" a-new by Vibia Ruſticana, daughter
" in law to Cinnus Viſtinus."

The fifth conſulſhip of Claudius happened in the 10th year of his reign, and in the year of grace 51; to which æra, or very few years after, we may reduce the ſtone of Junia Ruſtica, being thereto authoriſed by the ſimilitude in character, bulk, and even quality of theſe two ſtones, which are both of a brown, coarſe texture; and this being raiſed by the family of Ruſtica, probably at the time when

CARTAMA. Junia Ruſtica repaired and ornamented the forum.

The prolongation of the I III Cæſari, may be ſeen in ſtill more early monuments; Father Flores quotes one in the 12th vol. of La Eſpaňa Sagrada, of the emperor Tiberius, whoſe age is generally blended with the Auguſtan.

The accurate and learned Don Chriſtoval Medina Conde has very plainly and clearly overthrown the opinion of Ambroſio Morales, in proving that the goodneſs or viciouſneſs of the character of an inſcription does not determine the date of its erection: of this the ſtone of Claudius before us is an indiſputable inſtance:

ſtance [u]. In Rome perhaps, where good artiſts could never be wanting, it may be ſupported, and their monuments ſpeak the true ſtate of the polite arts in their time; not ſo in the provinces, where the form of the letter may be baſtardized by an ignorant or bad lapidary: here we ſee the dedication of a ſtatue to an emperor, in the moſt flouriſhing æra of Cartama, miſerably executed; and, were it not ſurrounded by others of the fineſt mould, and ſtatues of the moſt delicate beauty, that proclaim aloud its taſte and genius, what a poor and unmerited idea ſhould we have formed of the rank it held in ancient Bætica!

[u] The characters of this inſcription give but an imperfect idea of the original copy I furniſhed the artiſt with; he has cut the letters by much too ſquare.

CARTAMA.

The remaining inſcriptions have, I fancy, been found ſince the time of Morales; the four following are ſmall, about 10 inches by 15, of white marble, in an exceedingly good letter, and two of them are at preſent on each ſide of the portal of a houſe in the ſame ſquare; they fronted the pedeſtals they once belonged to; on the left hand is

VENERI·AVG

. . . .

RVSTICANA

CARTIMITANA·TESTA

MENTO·PONERE·IVSSIT

HVIC·DONO·HAERES·XX·

NON·DEDVXERVNT·

D·D D·

" Ruſticana,

" Rusticana, native of Cartama,
" ordered in her testament this image
" of the august goddess Venus to be
" erected; and her heirs did not de-
" duct the 20th from this gift, but
" dedicated it as she desired."

The stone underneath this belonged to the statue of a private person, named " Marcus Decimius
" Proculus, a Roman citizen, and per-
" petual high priest, which the senate
" of Cartama having decreed to be
" erected to him, he accepted the
" honour, but excused them the
" expence."

Father Flores has transcribed this inscription without the P·R· but that it exists the reader may be well assured, as I paid it a third visit, on

 purpose

CARTAMA. purpoſe to ſatisfy myſelf: the expreſſion Pontifici, Primo, Perpetuo, we have already ſeen in the ſtone of Iunia Ruſtica.

Sixth Stone of Cartama.

M·DECIMIO·
QVIR ❦ PROCVLO ❦
PONTIFICI ❦ PR·PERPETVO·
ORDO ❦ CARTIMITANVS·
STATVAM ❦ PONENDAM·
DECREVIT· ❦
QVI ❦ HONORE ❦ ACCEPTO·
IMPENSAM ❦ REMISIT· ❦

The little hearts between the words are ſingular, though it is not the only ſcription in Cartama thus adorned: on the right ſide of the door-way are theſe two:

MARTI

Book III.

Seventh Stone of Cartama.

MARTI·AVG·
L·PORCIVS
QVIR·VICTOR·
CARTIMITAN·
TESTAMENTO
PONI·IVSSIT·
HVIC·DONO·
HAERES·XX·NON·
DEDVXIT·EPVLO·
D· D·

It was under a ſtatue to the god Mars, erected in purſuance to the will of Lucius Porcius Victor, whom we have before ſeen paying the ſame devotion to Venus, and with the ſimilar circumſtance of the heir not deducting the 20th as the law permitted: this tax on theſe legacies ſeems, according to the letter of the inſcription

CARTAMA.

inſcription before us, to have been inſtituted with the intention to defray the executor's expence, occaſioned by the banquet, always given to the aldermen of the city at the ceremony of dedicating the ſtatue; if he choſe to pay it out of his pocket, he had a right to commemorate his generoſity in the inſcription.

Eighth Stone of Cartama.

VIBIAE·L·F ❦
TVRRINAE· ❦
SACERDOTAE
PERPETVAE ❦
ORDO ❦ CARTIMITANVS ❦
STATVAM·PONENDAM· ❦
DECREVIT· ❦
QVAE·HONORE·ACCEPTO·
IMPENSAM·REMISIT· ❦

We

We have here the inſcription of another ſtatue, erected by the magiſtrates of Cartama, to a perpetual high prieſteſs called Vibia Turrina, daughter of Lucius, who, having accepted the honour, remitted the expence.

At the corner of another houſe of the ſquare, is a ſtone much defaced, and whoſe ſignification ſeems very obſcure.

Ninth Stone of Cartama.

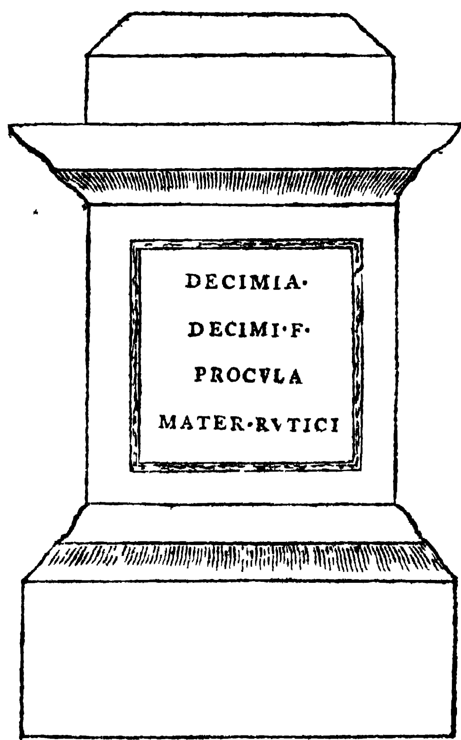
L·IVNIO·GAL·MALETINO·
EQVITI·ROMANO·EX·CIVI
TATE·CARTIMITANO·PRIMO·
FACTO·QVAM·AMICI·VIVO·
. . . .
. . . REMISSA·EMPENSA·
V·A·M.

" It

CARTAMA.

" It has been the base of a statue
" raised to Lucius Junius Maletinus,
" of the Galerian tribe, a Roman
" knight, and the first that ever had
" that honour in the city of Car-
" tama; which statue his friends,
" excusing him the expence, with a
" willing mind, ordered to be placed
" for him during his life-time:" So far of this inscription was legible to me: Don Christoval Conde, shewed me a manuscript copy that did not satisfy me, and which cuts off the TO in facto, and joins it to the next word, which he supposes to be GAM, judging that this knight had left his toga to the friend who erected this statue, out of gratitude. The lime, with which the letters have been so often filled up, has incorporated itself in their cavities and filled them up.

At


DECIMIA·
DECIMI·F·
PROCVLA
MATER·RVTICI

At the West end of the town is a very beautiful base of a statue of one entire block of white marble, about four feet high, erected to Decimia Procula, daughter of Decimus, and mother to Rusticus; it now serves as the pedestal to a cross.

Book III.

Tenth Stone of Cartama.

Cartama seems, from its name, to have been of punic origin, the word Cartha, in the Hebrew, signifying new city; it was subject to the chancery of Ecija. The flourishing state of this ancient town is abundantly shewn in the superb monuments, that all-consuming time and barbarous succeeding ages have permitted to reach us: they proclaim it a Roman municipium, with temples, porticos, baths, piscinæ, forum, and all the appendances of a capital city. The stones of

Etymology of Cartama.

 its

CARTAMA.

its military way are not yet all removed; and a ſtately inſcription ſtill exiſts, to inform poſterity, that the emperor Adrian repaired it at his own expence.

Roman Families in Cartama.

The names and families commemorated on theſe ſtones are,

LUCIUS PORCIUS VICTOR.

LUCIUS PORCIUS SATURNINUS, both Roman citizens of the Quirine tribe, and of a conſular family.

LUCIUS JUNIUS MALETINUS, a Roman knight.

CINNA VISTINUS.

MARCUS

Marcus Decimius Proculus.— This was a moſt illuſtrious family, radiated and ſpread all over the province; here we find it exerciſing the high prieſthood: it appears on ſtones of Acinipo and Neſcania, and we ſhall in Malaga ſee it raiſed to the ſupreme dignity of proconſul.

The family of the Rutici and Rusticani are thrice mentioned; the magnificent works and donations of Junia Rutica, and her being high prieſteſs, muſt have made her memory reſpectable at Cartama; at Singilis this family was likewiſe eſtabliſhed.

Vibia Turrina alſo exerciſed the office of high prieſteſs: the Vibii

CARTAMA. enjoyed honourable dignities in the republicks of Carteia and Barbesola.

Coins found at Cartama

At Cartama were found coins of all the emperors from Julius Cæſar to Veſpaſian and lower down, and a Gothic gold medal of Siſenando, who lived in the year 636: at the irruption of the Mahometans into Spain, during the ſucceeding century, Cartama was probably deſtroyed, as they ſerved many other towns for want of men to people them; they afterwards re-built it on the ſame ſpot, as well as the caſtle on the ſummit of the hill; with the ſtones of which the Spaniards have erected, juſt under its walls, ſmall but rich ſanctuary of the Bleſſed a

Sanctuary of the Virgin.

Virgin; the aſcent to it is very ſteep and tireſome, but well recompenſed by a noble proſpect of the Hoya de Malaga.

When

Book. III.

Remarks on the ancient Government of the Romans.

When one reflects on the ancient splendour of Cartama, and of numberless other towns in Andalucia, during the existence of the Roman empire, and beholds them now poor insignificant villages, full of poverty and the basest ignorance, it leads us naturally into an enquiry after the causes of so universal a decay in the same towns and territories; this again opens to us a scene worthy the admiration and praise of all succeeding ages, and proves the wisdom and sound policy of the Roman government, who, contenting themselves with a moderate use of their power, instead of oppressing, raised the cities they conquered to a state of greater liberty and security than they ever enjoyed before. Each city was erected into a commonwealth, independant in a manner of

View of it.

 the

CARTAMA

the reſt of the province, ſubject to its own laws, and governed by a ſort of Senate, compoſed of certain of the principal inhabitants called Decuriales or Decuriones, headed by two ſtiled Duumviri, reſembling the conſuls of Rome.

The whole body of magiſtrates and people, as we have repeatedly inſtanced, were ſtyled ORDO·POPVLVSQVE· and SPLENDIDISS·ORDO. not only each province, but numerous towns had the privilege of a mint, the higheſt act of ſovereignty, and in imitation of the S· C· of Rome ſtampt on their money D· D· Decreto Decurionum.

This ſenate, or court of aldermen, was held in ſuch veneration, and ſo much reſpect was paid to it, that they preſided

presided on a bench apart in all public acts of religion; and, at the games of the Circus, to be permitted to sit among them was an honour thought worthy to be recorded on marble to posterity, in an inscription dug up at Montoro, and published by Morales in his Antiquities.

Each city had a judge chosen out of the aldermen called Præfectus Juridicus, as we learn from a stone of Cadix, published likewise by Morales; besides which court of justice, there were four several chanceries stiled Conventûs Juridici, established in the province of Andalucia, at Cadix, Ecija, Cordova, and Seville; over the whole presided a Roman proconsul, of which there were three in Spain, for the provinces of Bætica, Tarragona, and

 Lusitania;

CHURIANA

Lusitania; if these governors committed any acts of oppression, each town had a free appeal to Rome, and a liberty to accuse and arraign them before the people; many instances of which we meet with in the Roman history.

All these privileges were enjoyed by the towns, in a full security of being defended and protected in them from the insults and encroachments of their neighbours by the whole power of Rome; to whom they were in a particular manner allied, and incorporated by the honour of being either a Municipium, Fœderati, or Colonia Popuii Romani; each particular city was a Rome in miniature, so many natural or adopted daughters cherished and taken care of by their mother:

mother: the utter deſtruction of the Carthaginian empire was brought upon that people for having attacked and ruined the city of Saguntum in alliance with the Romans.

Book III.

By this wiſe conduct, from which they never varied, the Romans ſecured their conqueſts; and the Spaniards, by an happy experience of the mildneſs of their government, had never a wiſh to ſhake it off, but preſerved their allegiance without garriſons and troops, a burthen both to themſelves and their maſters; on the contrary, they often ſent bodies of men to reinforce the armies of Rome, whom they looked upon as their common parent.

On the Privilege of erecting Statues.

Another privilege of theſe towns was that of putting up ſtatues, not

CARTAMA only to the emperors and their wives, but to the proconfuls of the provinces, their Duumviri and chief priefts, or any benefactors to their town, nay private citizens could erect them to their fathers, wives, and children, or order them by their wills, though the leave of the court of aldermen was always abfolutely neceffary, and they alone could affign the fpot in the forum where they were to be put; generally for the greater honour the government paffed a decree for their erection, and the perfons bore the expence.

This cuftom, in aftertimes fo proftituted, was originally inftituted by the Romans as a laudable honour due to the memory of great men, who had deferved well of their citizens. Pliny the younger has very beautifully explained

explained the high ſenſe that nation had of it, ſpeaking of a ſtatue Trajan ordered to be erected to the memory of young Cottius, which he calls prolonging his ſhort and narrow ſpan of life to immortality: "for theſe re-
"wards, ſays he, aſſigned to the
"young, will incite our youth to
"good purſuits, when they bear in
"view the joys they will reap by
"their living, and the glorious re-
"compence that awaits them dead;
"it will be an endleſs ſatisfaction to
"me, often to gaze on his image, to
"make a ſtand under it, and to walk
"beſide it; for if the figures of the
"dead at home mitigate our ſorrow,
"how much more thoſe that do not
"only repreſent to us in the moſt
"conſpicuous place their form and
"viſage, but their honour and glory!"

"Quo

CARTAMA.

" Quo quidem honore, quantum
" ego interpretor, non modo defuncti
" memoriæ, et dolori patris, verum
" etiam exemplo profpectum eft;
" acuent ad bonas artes juventutem
" adolefcentibus, quoque (digni funt
" modo) tanta præmia conftituta:
" acuent principes viros ad liberos
" fufcipiendos, & gaudia ex fuper-
" ftitibus, & ex amiffis tam gloriofa
" folatia. Erit ergo pergratum mihi
" hanc effigiem ejus fubinde intueri,
" fubinde refpicere, fub hac con-
" fiftere, præter hanc commeare. Et
" enim fi defunctorum imagines domi
" pofitæ dolorem noftrum levant,
" quanto magis eæ quibus in cele-
" berrimo loco, non modo fpecies et
" vultus illorum, fed honor etiam et
" gloria refertur [x]!"

[x] Plin. lib. ii. ep. 7.

The

The moſt glorious trophies, ever erected to the memory of ſuperlative merit, were the temples which the inhabitants of Caſtulo (now Cazlona above Cordova) built in honour of the two Scipios Gneius and Publius, who, after having endeared themſelves to the Spaniards by the mildneſs and equity of their government, loſt their lives near Oſſuna in the celebrated battle with the Carthaginians the year 210 before Chriſt; the dedication of one of theſe temples was found and copied by Cyriaco Anconitano.

GN.

CARTAMA.

Monument of Gneius and Pub. Scipio.

GN.ET·PVBLIO·SCIPIONIB·ET·PATRI
CIA·CORNELIORVM·GENTE·COMMV
NI.PATRIAE·IMPENSA·CASTVLONEN
SES.BENEFICIORVM.MEMORES·ARAS
ET·TEMPLA·AD XX·PEDES·DIVISA.
EREXERE.

" The people of Caſtulo, at their
" joint expence, raiſed theſe altars
" and temples 20 feet aſunder to
" Gneius and Publius Scipio, of the
" Patrician order of the Cornelian
" family, in grateful remembrance of
" benefits received."

The circumſtance of all the inhabitants univerſally contributing to the charge of the buildings, as all equally concerned in their loſs, and the expreſſion *beneficiorum memores*, conveys

conveys an idea of the higheſt encomium, at a time when flattery could have no place.

O happy Spaniards! to have been bleſt with ſuch good, ſuch virtuous and diſintereſted governors, who ſpent and ſacrificed their lives for their ſafety and protection! And thrice happy Romans! who governed and died for a people ſo ſenſible of, and grateful to, all their acts of benevolence and virtue! A more noble monument exiſts not in the annals of time.

Great Uſe of theſe Monuments.

Though all theſe ſtatues have been long ſince overthrown and deſtroyed by the ſuperſtition of ſucceeding ages, yet their baſes are ſtill to be found in great plenty all over Spain; the uſe of

CARTAMA.

of them is very great in clearing up points of hiſtory, and aſcertaining the ſituation and orthography of many towns that could not otherwiſe be known, bringing us to the knowledge of others, whoſe name and hiſtory ancient writers have not left us the leaſt memorials of, and even in correcting the works of the Greek and Latin geographers, that, by length of time, have become vitiated and adulterated.

Modern Cartama.

Modern Cartama is a poor inconſiderable village; its famous forum, once ornamented with porticos, public baths, fiſh-ponds, and ſtatues of braſs to their gods and benefactors, is now a deſpicable place, without ſhape, ornament, or ſpace, with no piazzas to ſhade you from the ſun, and inſtead of a ſumptuous

ſumptuous temple, adorned with ſtately columns, ſtand the rude walls of a plain country church, ſanctified indeed by the holy name of Chriſt, and in that reſpect preferable to all the brilliancy of Paganiſm.

ALORA.

CHAPTER III.

ALORA.

Hoya de Malaga.

ROM Cartama the Hoya de Malaga follows the courſe of the mountains ſouthwards to the ſea two leagues and an half further at Cape Molinos; to the North the Hoya is bounded by the Sierra de Alora, where Alora itſelf ſits on the ſummit of a hill: this town is ancient, and was, by the Romans, called Iluro.

Alora.

Antonio Auguſtin, in his dialogues, ranks Iluro among the municipal towns of this province. Gruter copied

pied the two following inſcriptions at Alora, now not to be found. "The "firſt has been the dedication of a "ſtatue to the emperor Domitian, "by Lucius Munius Aurelianus; and "another Duum-vir of the city, which "was erected at the public expence." The ſecond lay then at the bottom of the hill, whereon the town ſtands, and is only of ſervice in commemorating the perſons therein mentioned.

First Stone of Alora.

IMP·DOMITIANO

CAESARI

AVG·GERMANICO

L·MVNIVS·QVIR·

AVRELIANVS

TI·COR . . . .

. .

II·VIR·CONSTITVTI

D S·P D·D·

ALORA.

Second Stone of Alora.

. . . .

. . . .

. . . .

. . . STATVAM·QVAM

TESTAMENTO·SVO·

C·FABIVS·VIBIANVS·

II·VIR·FIERI·IVSSIT·

VIBIAE·LVCANAE·MATRI·

FABIA·FIRMA·HERES·

DEDICAVIT·

Caius Fabius Vibianus, Duum-vir of Iluro, ordered, by his will, this ſtatue to be erected to Vibia Lucana, his mother, which his heir Fabia Firma dedicated.

A notable memorial of the Vibian family, eſtabliſhed in Iluro, is the baſe of a marble ſtatue, " erected at Rome

" in the year of our Lord 204, by
" Marcus Vibius Maternus, who was
" a native of Iluro, and ferved in the
" Roman army as a military can-
" didate for the command of it, to
" Lucius Fabius Septiminus Cilo,
" who had enjoyed the office of prae-
" tor of the city; that of cenfor five
" times; and conful twice." The
method this Spaniard took to have
his fervices and pretenfions engraved
on marble in the public forum, where
thofe who had the power to promote
him could not fail to fee and read
it daily, is certainly ingenious.

ALORA.

A Stone at Rome

L FABIO·M·F·
GALER·SEPTIMINO
CILONI·PRAEF·VRB·
C·V·COS·II·
M·VIBIVS·MATERNVS
ILVRENSIS·A MILICIIS·
CANDITATVS·EIVS·

· · · · · · ·

Towns of the Sierra de Abdalazis.

Beneath Alora lies Caſapalma; and further eaſtward Burgo, Piſaro, La Jonquera, and ſeveral other ſmall towns, all under the Sierra de Abdalazis. Henceforward the hills are called La Sierra de Antiquera, joining the mountains of Malaga.

Fertility of the Hoya de Malaga.

Eaſtward to Malaga the Hoya widens three long leagues, all parts of it are exceedingly fruitful, and produce excellent

excellent wheat[x], their chief and most valuable produce: an example of its fertility we read of in the chronicle of Don Juan II, of Castille, who, in an excursion against the Moors, entered this valley in 1407, and carried away 12,000 sheep and 7,000 oxen.

Example of it.

[x] The corn in Spain is trodden out of the ear by mares, in the very field it grows in, on a circular spot called by the Spaniards Era. This custom, universal in hot climates, is very ancient, and has been commemorated by Homer:

Thick bestrown, lies Ceres' sacred floor,
Where round and round with never-wearied pain,
The trampling steers beat out th' unnumber'd grain. Pope's Iliad, lib. xx.

The Spaniards plow the ground with oxen, who have the yoke fixed upon their horns, to which it is fastened by cords; contrary to the universal custom of other nations, who drive their oxen with a collar.

MILITARY ROAD.

Roman Military Road.

On the road from Marvella to Munda are here and there to be difcovered fragments of a Roman military way, as likewife from Munda to Cartama; going out of which town towards Malaga it is fo entire as to be paffable, were it not for many holes funk between the ponderous ftones, by time, and the violent rains, though eafy to be repaired; on viewing it I could not but reflect on the unaccountable lazinefs of the prefent inhabitants of Cartama, who daily travel on each fide of this road all the winter, they and their beafts up to their middle in a deep clay, and have not induftry to repair it.

The fame military way, about a mile, Eaft of the river of Malaga, croffes another fmaller one, called El Rio

Rio de Campanillas, over which ſtill hang in majeſtic ruins, the remains of two arches of a Roman bridge.

Book III.

Ruins of a Roman Bridge.

River of Malaga.

The river of Malaga is large, and not fordable; its banks are inhabited by numerous tribes of the beautiful Aveluco [y], whoſe brilliant plumage, ſhining with yellow, blue, and green tints, are not to be equalled by any of the feathered tribe in Europe: theſe birds are of the ſize of a large thruſh, and are only to be met with in this province.

Stone of Marcus Aurelius.

On each ſide of the river of Malaga are great ruins lying on the military way; among them was found

[y] In Edwards and Brookes may be found accurate deſcriptions of this bird.

a de-

MILITARY ROAD.

a dedication to the emperor Marcus Aurelius, erected in his ſecond conſulſhip; but the name of the town was quite unintelligible. I ſaw a copy of it in the hands of Don Chriſtoval Conde.

Mile Stone of Malaga.

This road we have above ſeen repaired by the emperor Hadrian, and by a mile ſtone (exiſting at preſent in the plaçuela of Juan Torres, at Malaga, on one ſide of the governor's houſe) we learn that the ſame attention was paid to it in the days of Caracalla This ſtone has been very ill treated, and beſides is difficult to be read, being of a mixt coarſe grey marble, rough and unpoliſhed, ſuch as the Romans always made uſe of, very wiſely foreſeeing they would be the leaſt expoſed to be removed and carried away.

It

Book III.

Its Situation.

It is ſo placed in the wall, that the wheels of his excellency's coach, every time it is uſed, unavoidably grate againſt it. The diameter of this ſtone is 18 inches; and it is at preſent about four feet out of the ground, ſo that we may imagine it, originally, to have been at leaſt ſix feet high [z].

This ſtone is remarkable for having ſo long a deſcent of the emperors, and their names and titles ſo plain and at full length: even in Morales' time it was not legible to the end; the latter part of it only, which begins at Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, was remitted to him 200 years ago; and, as the tranſcriber omitted the emperor's pedigree, which he ignorantly imagined was of no uſe, Morales, as he well might, made the miſtake

[z] It is round, like our modern mile-ſtones.

of

MILITARY ROAD.

of quoting it in the life of Marcus Aurelius, ſucceſſor of Antoninus Pius, inſtead of Caracalla, ſon of Severus, to whom it undoubtedly belongs, and who affected the ſame names and titles.

Its Date.

The fourth conſulſhip of Caracalla, the date of this ſtone, was in the year of our Lord 213, which was likewiſe the fourth year of his reign.

IMP·CESAR

DIVI·SEVRI·PII·FILIVS

DIVI·MARCI·ANTONINI·

NEPOS·DIVI·ANTONINI·

PRONEPOS·DIVI·AEL·

HADRIANI·ABNE·

POS·DIVI.TRAIANI·

PARTH·ET·DIVI·NERVAE

ADNEPOS·M·AVRELIVS

ANTONINVS

PIVS·FELIX·AVG·PARTHICVS

MAXIMVS·GERMANICVS

MAXIMVS·BRITANICVS

MAX·PONTIFEX·MAX·TRIB

POT·XVII·IMP·IIII·COS·IIII·

RESTITVIT·

N. B The abreviated manner of writing Sevri, inſtead of Severi, in the ſecond line, is conformable to the original, wherein the E was probably joined to the V thus VE, though not now perceivable.

NESCANIA.

Book III.

El Valle.

On the other ſide of the Sierra de Abdalazis, and two leagues to the Weſt of Antiquera, is a very ſmall village called El Valle, built on the ruins of Neſcania, a Roman Municipium, and whoſe erection was owing to the concourſe of people in the time of Philip II, in 1547, frequenting a medicinal fountain, celebrated anciently for its ſovereign property in diſſolving the ſtone and gravel. Morales has quoted the inſcription of an altar, put up by Lucius Poſthumius Satulius, in compliance with a vow he had made, and doubtleſs in gratitude for the benefit he had received from drinking the waters of this fountain, which he calls divine.



NESCANIA.

First Stone of Nescania.

FONTI·DIVINO·
ARAM·L.POST
HVMIVS·SATVL
IVS·EX·VOTO·
D·D·D·

Mineral Waters of Nescania.

It was found in a garden very near the ſpring, which ſtill maintains its virtue. I viſited the place in the year 1761, in my ſecond journey to Antiquera. There are two ſprings, not far from each other, both equally good; and, what is very remarkable, another between them that has no virtue at all. Morales is of opinion, that theſe waters paſs through a vein of earth impregnated with gold; but I cannot ſay I found any thing like particles of that metal in the ſands, as he affirms.

In

In the ſtream from theſe ſprings grows a weed which produces a ſmall blue and white flower, which, the people there aſſured me, being boiled in water, was of equal goodneſs with the fountain itſelf. The Spaniſh phyſicians call this plant Saxifragia, from its ſingular efficacy in diſſolving the ſtone. The above monument of the excellency of this fountain was removed two centuries ago, from where it was found, to the door of the hoſpital of the Conception in Antiquera; at which place I ſaw it.

Saxifragia.

In the manuſcript hiſtory of Antiquera, written by Franciſco Cabrera, an Auguſtin Monk, is a ſimilar altar, erected by Marcus Cornelius Optatus, to perpetuate the memory of his cure,

 by

NESCANIA. by theſe waters, from a dangerous diſeaſe.

Second Stone of Neſcania.

MARCVS·CORNELIVS·OPTATVS·
ANCIPITI·MORBO·RECREATVS·
VOTVM·
A·L·S·

Neſcania ſeems, from the inſcriptions that have reached us, to have been a flouriſhing city. Father Flores, in the 12th vol. of his Eſpaña Sagrada, quotes a very long one, that had been the baſe of a ſtatue erected to "Caius Marius Scipio, native of "Neſcania, by a decree of the ſenate "of Neſcania, who was excuſed the "expence of raiſing it by Fabia Re-"ſtituta, his mother, who, on oc-"caſion of the dedication, gave ban-"quets to the aldermen and their "ſons,

"sons, to the citizens, inhabi- "tants, &c."

Book III.

Third Stone of Nescania.

C·MARIO·QVIR·SCIP·NES
CAN·F·ORDO·NESCAN
STATVAM·IVSSIT·CIV·DE.
CRE·FABIA·RESTITVTA·
MAT·IION·ACCEP·IM
PEN·REMIS·EPVLO·DATO·
DECVRION·ET·FILIIS·
LORVM·NESCANIEN·
SINGVL·X·BINOS CIVI
BVS·ATQVE·INCOLIS
ITEM·SERV·STATIO·
NARIIS·SINGVLIS·X.
SINGVLOS·DEDICA
VIT.

 In

NESCANIA.

In this ſtone there is only mention of ORDO·NESCAN· but in the above-mentioned work of Cabrera, we learn, that it enjoyed the privileges and honour of being a Municipium.

Fourth Stone of Neſcania.

GENIO·MVNICIPI·NESCANIENSIS·
L·POSTHVMVS·STILICON·NESCANIENSIS
SIGNVM·AEREVM·PECVNIA·SVA·EX·
HS ∞ N FIERI.ET·NESCANIAE·IN.
FORO·PONI·IVSSIT.QVOD·DONVM.
VT·CONSVMARI·POSSET·M·COR
NELIVS·NIGER·NESC.H EIVS·AD
IECTIS. . . DE·SVO·AD.IMPENSAS.
OPERIS·L·II·S·P·C·S·N·CVM·ALIIS.
DEDICAVIT·

"Lucius Poſthumius Stilico, native "of Neſcania, ordered, in his will, a "thouſand ſeſterces towards erecting "a brazen image to the Guardian "Genius

" Genius of Nefcania, to be placed
" in the public fquare; and Marcus
" Cornelius Niger, his heir, towards
" completing this gift, gave a fur-
" ther fum of fifty fefterces, out
" of his own money, towards the
" expence of the work, and dedi-
" cating the image, &c."

The fame author has likewife the following infcriptions; all which were unknown to Morales, and till now unpublifhed.

" The firft is the dedication to a
" ftatue erected by Marcus Cornelius
" Proculus, pontifex of the emperors,
" to the famous Livia, wife of Au-
" guftus, therein ftyled Julia the
" adopted daughter of Julius Cæfar,
" mother of Tiberius and Drufus

NESCANIA. "Germanicus; the former named the "Prince and Conservator of the "World; the other, its Life and "Soul."

The next is the base of a statue erected by the inhabitants of Nescania to the emperor Trajan during his sixth consulate, which happened in the year of grace 112.

Book III.

Fifth Stone of Nescania.

IVLIAE·AVG·

DIVI·F·MATRI.

TI·CAESARIS·AVG·

PRINCIPIS·ET·CONSERVA

TORIS·ET·DRVSI·GERMA

NICI·GENIALIS·ORBIS·

MARCVS·CORNELIVS·PRO

CVLVS PONTIFEX·CAESARVM·

NESCANIA

Sixth Stone of Nescania

IMP CAESAR·

DIVI·NERVAE·F·

NERVAE·TRAIANO·

AVG·GER·DACICO·

PONT·MAX·TRIB·

POT·XIII·IMP·VI·COS·

VI·P·P·OPTIMO·MAX·

IMO·QVE·PRINCIPI·

NESCANIENSES·

D· D·

This

This pedeſtal ſtands now before the door of the church, and ſupports a ſtone croſs. The two following were copied by Gruter.

Seventh Stone of Neſcania.

P·MAGNIO·Q·F·QVIR·RVFO·
MAGONIANO·TR·MIL·IIII·
PROC·AVG·XX·ET·TR·PERPE·
TVO·HISPANIAE·BAETICAE·
AD·VAL·VEGET·ITEM·PROC·
AVG·PROVIN·BAET·AC·DVCEN.
ACIAE·P·LEG.AMICO·OPTIMO·
ET.BENE·PROVINCIAE·SEMPER·
MERITO·D·D·

Erected to Publius Magnius Rufus, Native of Mahon.

This ſtone is of value to thoſe who attempt to write the hiſtory of Port Mahon, having been erected to the memory of a native of that town, "who had been military tribune four "times, and twenty-three times pro-

"curator

NESCANIA

"curator and intendant of the emperor "in the province of Bætica, by Valerius "Vegetus, likewise procurator of the "same province, and ducenarius (captain of 200 men) of the first Asiatic "Legion, as he had been his best "friend, and always merited the applause of the province." This Valerius Vegetus, as appears from a stone at Granada, governed in Dioclesian's time, which fixes the date of our inscription to about the year 305: he was of infamous memory, for having been employed in the impious attempt to destroy the Christian church during the tenth general persecution.

Its Date.

The following inscription augments our knowledge of the Roman families in Nescania.

L·CAL-

L·CALPVRNIO·QVIRINO·ORDO·NESC.
STATVAM·PVBLIC·DECREVIT·L·CALPVR·
NIVS·MACER·PATER·HONORE·ACCEPTO·
IMPENSAM·REMISIT·

Eighth Stone of Neſcania.

Ninth Stone of Neſcania, erected to Seneca the Philoſopher.

The next ſtone does immortal honour to the people of Neſcania, who, in gratitude for benefits received, raiſed a ſtatue to Lucius Annæus Seneca, that celebrated heathen philoſopher, whoſe works will be eſteemed and ſtudied while a ſenſe of rectitude and morality remains in the world. His memory is held in ſuch veneration in Spain, his native country, that at Cordova, where he was born and paſſed his firſt years; they ſtill call a particular tenement La Caſa de Seneca; which houſe the firſt Marquis of Pliego, Don Pedro Hernandez

The Houſe of Seneca, at Cordova.

NESCANIA. nandez de Cordova, in the year 1500 purchaſed, and made thereof a preſent to the father of Ambroſio Morales, with the compliment, that the dwelling of ſo wiſe a man ought not to be inhabited but by a perſon equally learned.

I was ſhewn the houſe [a] in 1758; it is ſituated in the higheſt and moſt pleaſant part of the city, but has received ſo many repairs, that I much doubt whether a ſtone of its ancient fabric remains.

[a] This houſe muſt have been built by ſome of the deſcendants of Seneca; as in his days, and long after, the old town (founded by the Roman prætor Marcellus in the year of Rome 169) was ſtill ſtanding: it was ſituated on a hill about a league to the North of Modern Cordova. Another memorial of Seneca is at a ſmall farm near one of the gates of Cordova, which bears the name of *El Lagar de Seneca*.

Morales

Morales has aſſembled every monument he could collect, wherein there was mention of this family; but of Seneca himſelf he was not ſo happy as to meet any inſcription. This is the firſt that has ever been publiſhed: I copied it from the manuſcript of Cabrera, which is kept in the archives of his convent at Antiquera. We muſt fix the date of this ſtone ſome time before the year 66, when Seneca ſuffered death.

Its Date.

LVCIO·
ANNEO·SENECAE·
OB·BENEFICIA·
NESCANIENSES·
Ḳ· C·

In Alora, this family was alſo radicated, as we have ſeen by a ſtone of that

NESCANIA. that town. The laſt inſcription I ſhall quote of Neſcania, and which was never before publiſhed, is the dedication of an altar to the divinity of the emperors, which was placed in the public forum, at the expence of Publius Fortunatus Liberius, native of Neſcania.

Tenth Stone of Neſcania.

NVMINI·DIVORVM·
AVGG·
PVBLIVS·FORTVNATVS·
LIBERIVS·M·F·NESCA·
ARAM·SOLO·PVB·
S·P·D·D·D·

In a manuſcript copy of this inſcription, ſhewn me by the Canon Conde, it is Caius Publicius Fortunatus.

ANTI-

ANTIQUERA.

Vale of Antiquera.

Two miles further to the Eaſtward lies the city of Antiquera [*b*], at the foot of the mountains, and ſeven leagues North-Weſt of Malaga; the town is very large, well built, and inhabited by 8,000 families; among them are many noble houſes. The country about it is very fruitful, conſiſting of a vale commencing beyond Neſcania, and extending as far as the eye can reach towards the North: through it lies the road to Madrid.

River Genil.

The pleaſant river Genil (the ancient Singilis) enters the valley at La

[*b*] In les Delices d'Eſpagne is a very exact view of Antiquera, which I corrected with the addition of the Great Church, ſince erected there in the middle of the town.

ANTQUERA. Peña de los Enamorados [c], three miles Eaſt of Antiquera; which city it ſeems to ſhun, turning to the North, and haſtening to waſh the walls of Ecija; an inconſiderable ſtream, however, runs through the town, and ſerves to work the corn-mills.

I was three times at Antiquera, in the years 1758, 1761, and 1771: at the ſecond viſit I went to the Salt Lakes. famous ſalt lakes, which lie on the road to Ronda; they are full of an incredible number of wild ducks.

[c] The Peña de los Enamorados is a very ſteep rock, famous for the cataſtrophe of two unfortunate lovers: a Chriſtian captive fugitive from Granada, and a Mooriſh girl; being purſued and ſurrounded, they aſcended this rock, and, finding no poſſibility of eſcaping, threw themſelves, embraced in each other's arms, down the precipice, and periſhed.

The

The ſalt made from this water (that is 30 miles diſtant from the ſea) is on the king's account.

Antiquity of this Town.

Antiquera muſt have been a noted town in antiquity, ſince we find it in the itinerary of Antoninus, who ſtopped there in preference to Neſcania or Singilis: its name was Antikaria, as may be proved from the following inſcriptions:

Its ancient Name Antikaria.

First Stone of Antiquera.

GENIO·MVNICIPI·
ANTIK·IVLIA·M·F·
CORNELIA·MATERNA
MATER·MA·CORNE
LIANAE·TESTAMEN·
TO·PON·IVSSIT·

ANTIQUERA

"Julia Cornelia Materna, daughter "of Maternus, and mother of Cor- "neliana, in her will ordered this "ſtatue to be erected to the Genius "of the Municipium of Antiquera." This is the only monument of Antiquera that proves it enjoyed the honour of being a municipium; Gruter and Salengre have publiſhed it, though both erroneouſly, making of the K an Æ, reading ANTIÆ, and thereby ſuppoſing a town that never exiſted.

Muratori has two other inſcriptions, perpetuating the family of Publius Quintius Hoſpitalis.

Second Stone of Antiquera

P·QVINTIO·P·F·
HOSPITI·ANTIK·
HOSPITALIS·F
P·QVINT·HOSPITALIS·
D·S·P·D·D·

QVIN-

Third Stone of Antiquera.

QVINTIAE·GALLIAE·
ANTIK·HOSPITALIS·F·
P·QVINT·HOSPITALIS·
D·P·S·D·D·

In the church of San Juan is the baſe of a ſtatue erected by Lucius Porcius Sabelius, Duum-vir of the city, to the emperor Veſpaſian, during his 8th conſulſhip, which fixes the date of this ſtone to the year 77. The name of the town is not mentioned, therefore as all the inſcriptions of Neſcania and Singilis were brought at different times to Antiquera, it is impoſſible to determine, and perhaps of no great importance, to which of them it originally belonged.

ANTIQUERA

Fourth Stone of Antiquera.

IMP·CAESARE·VESPACIANO
AVG·PONT·MAX·TRIB·
POT VIII IMP·XII·COS VIII.
P· P.
LVCIVS·PORCIVS·SABELI.
VS II·VIR PECVNIA·SVA·

Medal of Antiquera

Father Flores has published a medal of Antiquera, which secures to this ancient town the honour of a mint[d]; the legend on the reverse, Municipium ANTIKAria, corresponds with the orthography of the stones, and with them combines to correct the different editions of the itinerary of Antoninus, which read it Anticaria and Antiquaria.

[d] See the medal of Antikaria, in plate 2.

The

Book III.

The city of Antiquera was delivered from the Mahometan yoke by the infant Don Ferdinand, uncle and tutor to Don Juan II, king of Caſtille in 1410. He gave it for arms, a ſhield azure, a jar of lilies between a lion and a caſtle; below the letters A·T· the initials of Azucenas, lilies, and Terraſa, an order of knighthood, he revived in Spain in 1403.

Arms of Antiquera:

In the caſtle is ſtill preſerved a curious armoury belonging to the Moors, and which they left behind them when they gave up the city to the Chriſtians. It conſiſts of almoſt every kind of offenſive and defenſive weapons in uſe among them: helmets, bucklers, breaſt-plates, piques, zagayas, or ſhort darts, which they

Mooriſh Armoury.

ANTIQUERA lanced with wonderful addreſs, bows, arrows, &c.

Shields. Among the reſt I took particular notice of the adargas, or ſhields, with which the Moors defended themſelves both from the points of the lance and the ſtroke of the ſword: thoſe made in the city of Fez were the moſt famous; their compoſition, on examination, ſeemed to be of two hides hardened and ſtuck together, between which was a ſort of paſte, made of herbs dryed, ground, and mixed with camels hair; their ſolidity and hardneſs is aſtoniſhing, and impenetrable even by a muſket-ball; the form of them in general was not circular but oval, in the center roſe a nob or point, called by the Romans Umbo, round which was engraved

6 an

an Arabian motto, the blazon of the love or adventures of its owner.

Book III.

Cross Bows.

Another noted weapon of the Moors was the balleſta, or croſs bow, uſed indiſcriminately for ſhooting ſtones or arrows; its force was irreſiſtible; during the rebellion of the Alpujarras, in the reign of Philip II, Don Joſeph de Lara, the prieſt, being tied by the Moors to a tree, was nailed to it with an arrow ſhot from a croſs bow at the diſtance of 30 yards.

Lances.

Their lances were long and pointed with iron: in their management the Mooriſh cavalry were moſt dexterous; with them they maintained the field in their juſts and tournaments, obſerving the ancient laws and cuſtoms of chivalry; the Arabian

ANTIQUERA

knight made good his claim to his miſtreſs, diſputed with his rivals, and fought his private quarrels in the liſted field.

The perſonal courage of the Andaluſian Moors, may be ſeen in their conſtant practice of going out ſingly to the frontiers of the Chriſtians, and fighting any Spaniſh knight they met with: this cuſtom they kept up to the very laſt, and it was the baſis of numerous romances, many of them true, as is the affecting ſtory of Abindarajez, in the Diana of Jorge de Montemajor.

Liſt of eminent Men of Antiquera. Luis Del Marmol.

Antiquera was the birth-place of Luis Del Marmol Carvajal, who lived in the days of Philip II; he wrote the beſt hiſtory of Africa extant, and the rebellion

rebellion of the Moors of Granada in his own times; wherein may be traced a ſtrong natural genius, unaided by letters; he knowing no foreign language but the Arabick, in which he was thoroughly verſed, having been ſome time captive in Barbary.

Book III.

His Works.

I have already mentioned Father Çabrera, belonging to the convent of Auguſtins, in this town: as he was an honour to his ſociety, ſo it is expected the world will one day reap the benefit of his manuſcript hiſtory, and that the ſame will be incorporated in the more extenſive one of the biſhoprick of Malaga, by the canon Dr. Don Chriſtoval Medina Conde.

Father Cabrera.

His Works.

The

ANTIQUERA.

Pedro de Espinosa.

The licentiate Pedro de Eſpinoſa was likewiſe an illuſtrious ſon of Antiquera: he flouriſhed in the latter end of the 16th century, was one of the beſt poets of his age, and the firſt who collected and publiſhed the poetical works of his contemporaries in Valladolid 1605 [e]: as a clergyman he dedicated part of his time to religious compoſitions; in the firſt volume of the Parnaſo Eſpañol, is an elegant poem of his writing, ſtiled El Rio Genil, admired for purity and ſweetneſs of ſtyle, and perfect imitation of the ancients. He lived and died under the patronage of the duke of Medina Sidonia, (who had preſented him with ſeveral benefices at San Lucar De Barrameda), on the 21ſt of October 1650. A panegy-

His Works.

[e] Flores de Poetas iluſtres Caſtellanos.

rick

rick [f] of his patron, which he published in Seville 1629, is a masterpiece of eloquence, and discovers a strong genius, warmed and animated by a most grateful heart.

Antonio Mohedano.

Antiquera produced two of the most eminent painters of the last century; Antonio Mohedano, and Geronimo de Bovadilla; the former particularly excelled in frescos, of which I have seen noble specimens in the cathedral of Cordova, where the dome of the chapel of the Sagrario is of his hand: in the great convent of Franciscans [g] at Seville, the whole cloister is painted in fresco by him, in company with Alonzo Vasquez of Ronda;

His Works.

[f] He likewise wrote an Elogio al Retrato del Excelentissimo Señor Don Manuel Alonzo Perez de Gusman el Bueno, Duque de Medina Sidonia, &c. Printed in Malaga 1625.

[g] La Casa grande de San Francisco.

the

ANTIQUERA. the high church of the city of Lucena has ſome of his works. He died in 1625.

Geronimo de Bovadilla. Geronimo de Bovadilla paſt moſt of his life at Seville, where he ſtudied painting under Zurbaran: he was famous for ſmall hiſtoric pieces, in which kind Murillo uſed to employ him. He lived till 1680.

SINGILIS.

The ancient town of Singilis has been confounded by Morales and others with Antiquera, deceived by the inſcriptions of both, being all found within the walls of the latter.

Its Situation. Its real ſituation was little more than a league to the north of Antiquera, in a deſpoblado (or ruinous place) called by the peaſants Antiquera la Vieja. The following was brought from thence:

GAL.

Book III.

Firſt Stone of Singilis.

GALLO·MAXVMIANO·PROC·AVGG·
ORDO·SINGILEN·OB·MVNICIPIVM·DIV·
TINA·BARBARORVM·OBSIDIONE·LIBERA
TVM·PATRONO·CVRANTIBVS·C·FAB·RVSTI·
CO·ET·L·ÆMILIO PONTIANO·

This ſtone has been variouſly copied by all the antiquaries, and very erroneouſly by Ambroſio Morales. I believe with Father Flores, it alludes to an invaſion of the Moors in Spain, mentioned by Julius Capitolinus, in his life of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus [*b*], and that the inhabitants of Singilis, being beſieged by them, were delivered by Gallus Maxumianus. The AVGG fixes the date of this ſtone from 161 to 170, being the interval of

Date of the Stone.

[*b*] *Cum Mauri Hiſpanias propè omnes vaſtarent, res per legatos benè geſtæ ſunt.*

SINGILIS. of the joint reign of M. Aurelius, and Lucius Verus.

The two following are dedications of ſtatues to Lucius Junius Nothus, who was of a Plebeian family, and a freedman, though he muſt have been a man of conſequence, and deſerved well of his commonwealth, to have two ſtatues, one of them of braſs, erected to him, and all the honours decreed to him, which the rank of a freedman admitted of: he was likewiſe one of the ſix prieſts of the Emperor's College. Theſe ſtones are at preſent in the Calle de Los Marmoles, in Antiquera, where I ſaw them.

Second Stone of Singilis.

L·IVNIO·

Book III.

Third Stone of Singilis.

L·IVNIO·NOTHO·OR
DO·SINGILIENSIVM·STA
TVAM·ET·HONORES·QVOS·
CVIQVE·PLVRIMOS·LI
BERTINO·DECREVIT·

L·IVNIO·NOTHO·
VI·VIR·AVG·PERPE
TVO·CIVES·SINGILI
ENSES·ET·INCOLAE
EX·AERE·CONLATO·

Father

SINGILIS.

Father Cabrera has quoted another dedication of a ſtatue erected by the ſame Lucius Junius Nothus, to his wife Rutilia Fructuoſa.

Fourth Stone of Singilis.

RVTILIAE·FRVCTVOSAE.

L·IVNIVS·NOT·EIVS·VXORI·

The next is a tomb-ſtone on which the town is ſtyled Municipium Liberum Singilienſe; and Father Cataneo copied the inſcription which follows, in which the titles of Singilis are augmented by the addition of Flavia.

COR-

Fifth Stone of Singilis.

CORNELIAE·BLANDINAE·SINGILIENSE·
L·CORNELIUS·THEMISON·PATER·ET·COR
NELIA·BLANDA·MATER·POSVERVNT·
HVIC·ORDO·M·LIB·SING·IMPENSAM·
FVNERIS·ET·LOCVM·SEPVLTVRAE·DEC·

Sixth Stone of Singilis.

C·MVMIO·C·F·QVIR·HISPANO
PONT·CIVES·ET·INCOLAE·
M·M·FLAVII·LIB·SING·
EX·AERE·CONFLATO
OB·MERITA·DEDERVNT·

The moſt extraordinary monument of Singilis is the following, taken from a manuſcript of Don Luis Velaſquez. The word BARB. therein, father Flores interprets Barbatani; in which ſenſe, this inſcription imports, that

SINGULIS. "Acilia Plecufa dedicated this ftatue "to Marcus Acilius Phlegonius, her "fon, and native of Singilis Barbi- "tanus, to whom the moft holy "order, or government, of Singilis "Barbitanus decreed that he might "wear the decurional robe," or, in a modern phrafe, an alderman's gown.

Seventh Stone of Singil.

M·ACILIO·PHLEGONI·SING BARB·
ACILIA·PLΓCVSA.MATER·D·D·
HVIC·ORDO·SANCTISSIMVS·
SING·BARB·ORNAMENTA.
DECVRIONALIA·DECREVIT.

Thefe titles of Flavius Barbitanus Liberes were probably affumed by the citizens after the time of Pliny, who names the town fimply Singilis, and places it in the jurifdiction of Cordova.

CHAP.

Book III.

CHAPTER IV.

ARATISPI.

ON the road over the mountains, from Antiquera to Malaga, and two leagues South of the former, was anciently a Roman town, named Aratifpi, of which we have not the leaft mention in the Greek and Roman geographers. It was fituated in a Defpoblado, called Cauche el Viejo, a quarter of a league from a fmall village, named Cauche, to which place the following infcriptions were carried, and employed in the church and other private buildings.

Its [illegible]

 The

ARATISPI.

First Stone of Aratispi.

The firſt is a compleat and copious encomium of the emperor Trajan, on the baſe of a ſtatue to that prince, erected after his death, which happened in the year 117.

Its Date

IMP·CAESARI·DIVI·NERVAE·F·
DIVO·TRAIANO OPTVMO.
AVG·GERM·DACICO.PARTHICO·
PONT·MAX·TRIB·POT·XXI·IMP·
XIII·COS·VI·P·P·OPTVMO·
MAXVMO·QUE·PRINCIPI·CON
SERVATORI·GENERIS·HVMANI·
RESPVBLICA·ARATISPITANORVM·
DECREVIT·DIVO·DEDICAVIT.

Second Stone of Aratispi

The next is a dedication of a ſtatue to Adrian his ſucceſſor, whoſe third conſulſhip was in the year 119.

Its Date.

IMP.

IMP·

CAESARI·DIVI·

TRAIANI·PARTHICI·F·

DIVI NERVAE·NEPOTI·

TRAIANO·HADRIANO·

AVG PONTIFICI·MAX·

TRIB·POTEST·COS·III·P·P·

RESP·ARATISPITANA·

D· D·

And the following ſtone has been the baſe of a ſtatue to an illuſtrious citizen of Aratiſpi, named Marcus Fulvius Senecio, erected by a number of his friends, whoſe names ſerve to enumerate ſo many Roman families that lived in this town.

ARATISPI.

Third Stone of Aratispi.

M FVLVIO·SENECIONI· . . . .
ARATISPITANO . . . . OPTVM . . .
TANTISSIMO·CIVI·OB·M . . . .
AMICI POSVERVNT.
P LICINIVS·AEMILIANVS·P·LICIN·R . . .
L·LICIN·VIBIAN·L·LICIN·LICINIAN . . .
L·FABIVS·SILVIN·C·FABIVS·FABIANVS . .
L·FABIVS·OPTATUS·M·IVN·MONTAN . . . .
M IVNIVS·MARTIAL·M·IVN·MATERNVS· . .
M FLAVIVS·MAXVMIN·L·FLAVI·SEVERVS· . .
C CALPVRN·GENER·C CALPVRN·PERPETVVS·
C·ÆMIL·ANTHVS·C·ANN·DIONYSIVS . . .
L AVRELIVS . . . . CAPRATINVS·

Martial's Family.

Marcus Valerius Martial, native of this country, who flourished in the reign of Trajan, and ended his days in Spain, has in this list one of his family, named Marcus Junius Martial.

Licinii Family.

Of that of the Licinii was Lucius Licinius, who, when Pliny the elder was

was in Spain, offered him 400 sesterces for his book of commentaries, whereby he manifested his esteem and just opinion of the merit of Pliny, and his own liberality and unbounded love of learning. We are indebted to Pliny the younger for such an honourable anecdote of this family, in whose days Cæcilius Classicus, being proconsul of Bætica, was accused by the whole province, and arraigned at Rome, for his extortions. Norbanus Licinianus was one of the deputies sent to carry their complaints to the senate.

Two monuments of them in Granada.

Gruter quotes two monuments, existing in the walls of the Alhambra of Granada, of this family of Licinius Licinianus, who are therein ranked military tribunes of the se-

 venth

ARATISPI. venth legion, and Roman citizens of the Galerian tribe.

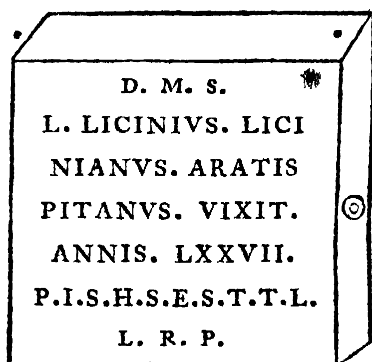
Pliny the younger has commemorated ſeveral eminent perſons of the family of Senecio, his contemporaries and friends. Sempronius Senecio was a Roman knight. To Socius Senecio he addreſſes one of his epiſtles on a ſubject that beſpeaks him a man of letters.

Herennius Senecio was retained jointly with Pliny as advocates for this province againſt Bæbius Maſſa. Pliny ſays expreſsly, he was a native of Bætica, moſt probably of Aratiſpi, and had been quæſtor in it.

Fourth Stone of Aratiſpi. The tomb-ſtone of Lucius Licinius Licinianus exiſts in the corner of the

the tower of the church of Cauche, and is remarkable for having the Patera engraven on the ſide of the marble.

Book III.


D. M. S.
L. LICINIVS. LICI
NIANVS. ARATIS
PITANVS. VIXIT.
ANNIS. LXXVII.
P.I.S.H.S.E.S.T.T.L.
L. R. P.

SABORA.

Book III.

Nearer to Malaga, in the ſame mountains, not far from a village called Cañete, was a Roman town of note, by name Sabora. Pedro Mexia, a Spaniſh antiquary, who lived before Morales, found a large plate of braſs, containing a decree of Veſpaſian, in favour of this people, and in conſequence of their petition preſented the 25th of July, and anſwered the 30th of the ſame month.

Pedro Mexia a Spaniſh Antiquary.

IMP.

Sabora

Monument of Sabora

IMP·CAE·VESPACIANVS·AVG PONTI·
FEX·MAXVMVS·TRIBVNICIAE·POTES
TATIS·VIII·IMP·XIIX·CONSVL VIII·P·P·
SALVTEM·DICIT·IIII·VIRIS·ET·DE
CVRIONIBVS·SABORENSIVM·
CVM MVLTIS·DIFFICVLTATIBVS.INFIRMITA
TEM·VESTRAM PREMI·INDICETIS·FERMIT
TO.VOBIS.OPPIDVM SVB NOMINE·MEO VT·
VOLTIS IN·PLANVM EXTRVERE·VECTICA
LIA·QVAE·AB DIVO·AVG·ACCEPISSE·DICI
TIS CVSTODIO·SIQVA·NOVA·ADIICERE VOL
TIS·DE HIS·PROCONSVLEM·ADIRE·DEBERI
TIS.EGO·ENIM NVLLO RESPONDENTE·CONS
TITVERE·NII·POSSVM·DECRETVM·VESTRVM·
ACCEPI.VIII·KAL·AVGVST·LEGATOS·
DIMISI·IIII K A·EASDEM·VALETE.
II VIRI·C·CORNELIVS·SEVERVS·ET·
M·SEPTIMIVS SEVERVS·PVBLICA·PE
CVNIA·IN·AERE·INCIDERVNT·

In

In English, " The Emperor Vef-
" pafian, &c. falutes the Quatuor-viri
" and aldermen of Sabora. Having
" received the account you fend us
" of the many difficulties you labour
" under by the prefent fituation of
" your town on a hill, I permit you
" to rebuild it on the plain as you
" defire, and that you may call it by
" my name, and the public rents,
" which you fay were granted you
" by the Divine Auguftus, I preferve
" and continue to you on the fame
" terms; but, if you want to lay on
" any new ones, you muft go and
" confult the proconful of the pro-
" vince about it, becaufe therein I
" cannot give any order, fince there
" is nobody at Rome that can be
" affected by it or proteft againft it.
" I received your public decree on
" the

SABORA.

"the 25th of July, and dispatched
"your deputies the 30th of the same
"month. Farewell."

This exactitude and promptness of the Emperor is a lasting monument of the unremitting diligence and attention of that excellent prince to every complaint of so vast an empire; a pattern and example to all succeeding princes. Sabora appears to have been a large and populous republic, being governed, like Carteia, by Quatuor-viri; two of their names, Caius Cornelius Severus, and Marcus Septimius Severus, are here mentioned. The custom of engraving the decrees of the Roman emperors on plates of brass, for the greater honour and perpetual observance of them, is as old as the empire itself.

The

The poſition of Sabora was at this time removed from the top of the hill to a valley, for ſo we muſt interpret Planum, the town being in the midſt of the lofty mountains of Malaga; it likewiſe, without doubt, at the ſame time aſſumed the appellation of Flavius, in honour of Veſpaſian: this will be verified ſhould any inſcription be hereafter diſcovered at Cañete; and may draw the antiquary into an erroneous ſuppoſition of a plurality of towns, if he has not this monument preſent in his memory.

Cañete.

Cañete itſelf, placed in a low ſituation, boaſts of being on the identical ſpot to which the inhabitants of Sabora removed, in commemoration whereof they bear for arms a ſhield gules,

Its Arms.

SABORA.

gules, with a castle on a rock: the town contains 700 families. Proofs of their antiquity are two Roman tomb-stones, which they shew you; one of them being broken has only preserved the two last lines.

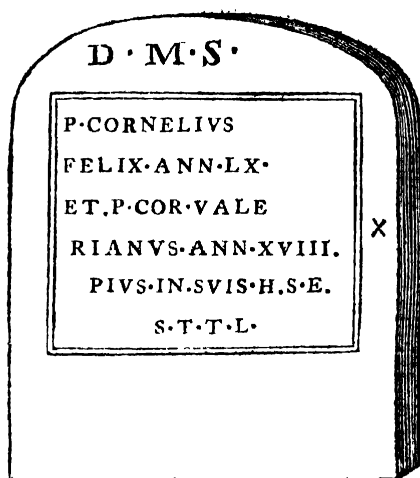
First Stone of Sabora

LOC·IN·FRONTE·P·LXX·

IN·ACRO·XXXV·

Second Stone of Sabora

The other is entire, and perpetuates the memory of two more Romans of the Cornelian family, mentioned above.


D·M·S·
P·CORNELIVS
FELIX·ANN·LX·
ET.P·COR·VALE
RIANVS·ANN·XVIII.
PIVS·IN·SVIS·H.S·E.
S·T·T·L·
X

T E B A.

Book III.

On the ſummit of a very high mountain, a ſhort league from Carrete, you meet with Teba, a town much ſmaller than the former, but which, however, claims our attention from the various veſtigia it retains of having been a Roman town: very remarkable is a tomb-ſtone, adorned with the various hieroglyphicks of Hymen, Cupid, Bees, Inſtruments of Huſbandry, and thoſe of Sacrifice.

Stone of Teba.

TEBA.

This ſtone was never publiſhed; it imports in Engliſh, " Sacred to the " Dii Manes; Death, the enemy of " life, that, with unremitting rigour, " ſnatches away, conſumes, diſſolves, " and tramples upon all things, has " here joined in one tomb the re- " mains of a beautiful couple, who " ſtrictly and ardently loved each " other when living."

The

DIS MANIBVS

MORS·VITAE·CONTRARIA·QV . . VELOCISSIMA·

OMNIA·RAPIT·CONSVMIT·DISOLVIT·SVPPEDITAT·

MELIFLVE·DVO·SE·STRICTIM·ET·ARDENTER·AMANTES·

HIC·EXTINCTOS·CONIVNXIT.

The elegance of this epitaph befpeaks the Auguftan age; the yoke and plough-fhare indicate this lovely couple humble tillers of the ground, whofe occupation was highly refpected by the Romans: the bee has been ever an emblem of fweetnefs in poetry, manners, and converfation. Homer is called,

"Homerus Melliflui Oris." Boeth. v. 6.

Our arrival at Malaga 1772.

We have now compleated our furvey of the Roman towns that lie round the mountains of Abdalaciz, and approached Malaga, the end of our journey, where we arrived on the 27th of September, 1772. In this fhort tour, thofe who have no tafte for the venerable remains of antiquity, may receive fingular pleafure from the multiplicity and variety of profpects that have every where prefented themfelves to

TEBA. our view. The road partly lies on the mild beach of a calm ſea, whoſe waves die away at your horſe's feet, while the eye is entertained with the diſtant view of the African coaſt, and the white ſails of the Spaniſh barks [i], which impercеivably vaniſh from your ſight: ſometimes it carries you on the tops of mountains, whoſe refreſhing air is perfumed with the odoriferous ſhrubs that cover them, and which, in our native country, are faintly propagated at a great expence; ſometimes we deſcend to the vallies by the ſide of natural caſcades and water-falls, and at others we ride through groves of almonds, or are ſheltered from the rays of the Sun in gardens of orange and lemon

[i] In my views of Marvella and of the Mole of Malaga, may be ſeen the appearance theſe barks make on the verge of the horizon.

2 trees;

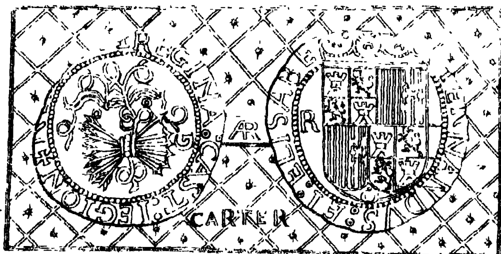
tr[illegible] the grape, the fig, or any fruit i[illegible]on, you may freely gather [illegible]ver you meet it, and the goat-herd in the fields will never refuſe you a bowl of milk; on their oft experienced courteſy I ſo conſtantl[illegible] depended, that I generally ſet out [illegible] a morning wi hout my breakfaſt, having had many occaſions in life to obſerve, that the poor are ever more liberal of what little is in their power to give than the rich; wealth and proſperity harden the heart, and in great cities many, who live in the moſt expenſive luxury, abandon their children or brethren to poverty and want, whom they would have aſſiſted with benevolence and humanity, had they been born and lived in a cottage: during the rebellion of the oppreſſed Moors, under Philip II. a mountaineer of the Alpu-

 jarras,

TEBA.

Fatherly Piety of a Moor.

jarras, named El Çamar, flying with his family and tribe from the ſword of the purſuing Spaniards, although he knew the cruel death that awaited him if taken, turned back his ſteps to ſeek a child, thirteen years old, who had dropped down tired on the road, and the enemy overtook him ſtaggering up the hill, with his daughter on his ſhoulders; but this act of fatherly piety could not ſave him from the barbarity of the Count of Tendilla, who tore off his fleſh piecemeal, with pincers, in the ſquare of Granada.



A JOURNEY FROM GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.



BOOK IV.

CHAPTER I.

OUR journey has been hitherto repeatedly rendered gloomy and disagreeable by the melancholy prospects of ancient towns fallen to decay; others in absolute ruins; and some so cruelly

MALAGA.

cruelly and totally devoured by time, that a moſt painful ſearch has hardly been able to diſcover the territories that once ſupported them; ſo many moral leſſons in the book of Nature, where we read the inſtability and final end of all terreſtrial grandeur.

> " Disjectis Oppida muris,
> Relliquiis, veterumque vides monumenta
> " virorum [k]."

Not ſo in Malaga; here the ſcene is moſt pleaſingly uniform, happy, and proſperous, through every age, under the Phœnicians, Greeks, Romans, Goths, and Moors; Providence ſeems to have ſecured an uninterrupted felicity to this noble city,

[k] Virg. Æn. viii. 355.

which

Book IV.

which it denied to its moſt renowned mother the ſuperb Tyre, the crowned city, whoſe merchants were princes and the honourable of the earth: from theſe princely and illuſtrious founders, dignified and immortalized by the divine ſpirit of the prophet Iſaiah, Malaga received its firſt exiſtence eight or nine centuries before the Chriſtian æra, and, according to Anderſon, in the year of the world 3108.

Malaga founded by the Phœnicians ante Chriſtum 896.

It is ſituated at the bottom of a large and excellent bay, bounded by the mountains that approach the water at Torre Molinos, take a ſemicircular tour round the whole Hoya de Malaga, and again waſh their rocks in the ſea, under the very walls of the town, terminating in two points, and

Its Situation.

MALAGA. and expoſing a grand amphitheatre from the turrets of the Gibralfaro, whence the ſhips, lying at anchor in this ſpacious baſon, form a moving picture, the azure of the ſea vying for beauty with the verdure of the rich and fruitful vale [*l*].

[*l*] Of Malaga, no other View was ever publiſhed than a very ſmall and imperfect one from the ſea, in Les Delices d'Eſpagne. A reſidence of nine months put it in my power to take three large drawings of this city, as well as views of its Mooriſh gates and beautiful cathedral, which, with the others mentioned in the foregoing ſheets, I intend to reduce to a ſcale ſuitable to this work, and publiſh: in order to render them compleat, they ſhall be drawn with my own hands, and finiſhed under my inſpection with the greateſt care and accuracy, not after the lazy example of moſt of our modern travellers, who content themſelves with furniſhing the artiſt with the outline of a drawing, which they had not patience or abilities to finiſh themſelves on the ſpot, and deceive the world with views that never exiſted but in the engraver's fancy.

Appian, of Alexandria [*m*], is of opinion, that, in very ancient times, the Phœnicians poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome parts of Spain; and Strabo [*n*] confirms the firſt foundation of Malaga by the Phœnicians, and abſolutely rejects the opinion of thoſe who attribute that honour to the Phoceans, 200 years later, and who confound this city with Mænaca, which he obſerves was farther to the Eaſtward, at a larger diſtance from Calpe.

Strabo, in the ſame page, ſpeaks of the many gold and other precious mines of the mountains of Malaga; which paſſage naturally inclines us to a perſuaſion, that as the Phœnicians

[*m*] Lib. vii.
[*n*] Lib. iii.

frequented

MALAGA. frequented and eftabliſhed themſelves at Tarteſſus, allured by the ore of its neighbourhood; ſo it may likewiſe be preſumed, that they ſettled a colony in Malaga, where they equally found a proſpect of wealth, and the advantage of one of the fineſt and ſafeſt bays on all the coaſt of Spain.

Viſited by the Phoceans ante Chriſtum 540.

Father Morejon, in his manuſcript hiſtory of Malaga, favours the tradition that it was firſt peopled by the Phocenſes, founding himſelf on a ſtone ſtill exiſting in the corner of the ſtreet Del Toril, near the great ſquare, whereon appears to have been once a Greek inſcription, through time and ill-uſage unintelligible: this perhaps is the ſame that Alderete, in his Origin de la Lingua Caſtellana, mentions, and which he ſays was found

2 in

in the hoſpital of Santo Thomé: I think we may ſo far rely on this monument, as to infer the Phoceans, when they viſited this coaſt, not only touched at, but made ſome ſtay in Malaga, which no ways argues their having been its firſt founders.

First Stone of Malaga.

The Carthaginians eſtabliſhed themſelves at Malaga, and were maſters of all this coaſt of Spain about the year 334 before Chriſt, after the calculation of Mendez de Silva, in which he cannot greatly err, as the firſt Punic war, when the power of the Carthaginians was at the height, broke out in the year 263 before our bleſſed Saviour's nativity.

Carthaginians arrived at Malaga ante Christum 334.

The name of Malaga, according to the ſentiment of Father Roa, is a further

Etymology of the Name of Malaga.

MALAGA. further proof of its Phœnician origin, he deriving it from the Hebrew Malach, or Melech, ſignifying to reign; and, that it was the queen and head of all the neighbouring coaſt from Gibraltar to Carthagena, we have the teſtimony of Strabo; others go nearer ſtill and ſeek the etymology of Malaga in the Phœnician verb Malach, to ſalt, alluding to the trade of ſalt-fiſh, anciently carried on here.

Its Latitude. Ptolemy [o] has calculated the latitude of Malaga 30 miles too far Northward, in 37½, in other editions 37. Don Pablo Ferrer, an ingenious ſon of Malaga, has moſt accurately obſerved it to lie in 36 degrees, 25 minutes, and 5 ſeconds.

[o] Lib ii. cap. 4.

Its Profperity under the Romans:

During the dominion of the Romans in Spain, the ancient fplendour of Malaga is proved and proclaimed by the numerous monuments and infcriptions that the injuries of time have fpared us: Antoninus makes Malaga the term of a journey from Caftulo, and from hence he commences another to Cadiz.

by them created a Municipium and Confederate City.

Malaga had the honour not only of being a municipium, but an ally and confederate of the Roman people; a diftinction granted by them to only two other cities in the whole province of Bætica; of which Suel, its neighbour, was one, as we learn from Pliny:

"Oppidum Suel, Malaca cum fluvio fœde-
"ratorum [p]."

[p] Lib. iii.

MALAGA.

From this paſſage we may conclude, that, when the Romans, under Scipio, conquered Nova Cartago, and all this coaſt from the Carthaginians, 208 years before Chriſt, Malaga happily and voluntarily offered to ſubmit to the Roman dominion, thereby entitling themſelves, according to the policy of that wiſe nation, not only to be ſaved from plunder and vaſſalage, but to be declared a free municipium, governed by their own laws, under the protection of, and not ſervilely ſubject to, Rome.

The diſtinguiſhed honour of being declared a confederate city, was perhaps owing to ſome opportune and valuable aſſiſtance, rendered by the Malaguenians, in the proſecution of the war to the common-wealth, enhanced

enhanced by the particular intereſt of the Romans to ſecure the good-will and help of a maritime town, its fleet and ſhips, at a juncture when the Carthaginians were much ſuperior to them at ſea.

Privileges of a Confederate Town.

Thoſe towns which were thus dignified by the Romans with the title of Confederates, did not only enjoy the rights and privileges of a municipium, but were regarded and reſpected as an ally, companion, and friend to the Republick, who always addreſſed them with the ſiſterly expreſſion of "Pia, and Æterna Pax." This honour was held ſo ſacred, that Suetonius tells us, in his life of Caligula, "whenever that emperor entered any confederate town, he "would not ſuffer his lictors to walk

MALAGA.

Saying of Caligula.

"before him, thereby declaring his "power and authority ought to be "ſhewn and exerted over his ſubjects, "not over his friends."

It is to be lamented, that a title ſo glorious has not been celebrated on any monuments remaining of this city; and that of municipium in one only, which is not exiſting at preſent, but quoted by Morejon: it had ſerved as a baſe to a ſtatue, erected by "Valeria Macrina to her huſband Lucius Cæcilius Baſſus, a Roman citizen "of the Quirine tribe, at her own "expence, by a decree of the Decurions of the Municipium of Malaga."

Book IV.

Second Stone of Malaga.

L·CAECILIO·Q·F·QVIR·BASSO·

EX·DEC·DEC·MVN·MAL·

VALERIA·Q·F·MACRINA·

VXOR·HONORE.CONTEN.

TA·IMPENSAM·REMISSIT·

The firſt of the two following inſcriptions has been the pedeſtal to a ſtatue of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

Third Stone of Malaga.

M AVRELIO VERO·CAE

SARIS·TITI·AELII·ADRIA·

NI·N ANTONINI·AVG·PII·

P·P FIL·ANTONINO·CONS·

II·SCAPH . . QVI·MALAC

NECOTIANTVR·D·P·S·

D· D·

MALAGA.

Fourth Stone of Malaga.

IMP·CAES·L·SEPT·SEVERO·PIO·
PERTINACI·AVG·PARTH·ARAB·
ADIAB PACATORI·ORBIS·ET·
FVNDATORI IMP·ROM·IN·EIVS·
HONOREM·RESP·MALAC·TEM
PLVM MARTI·D·D.

Date of the Stone.

The former was erected by the mariners and boatmen of Malaga, probably in gratitude for some benefits and privileges granted them by that good emperor Antoninus, the philosopher, who reigned alone from 170 to 180; this last is a dedication in honour of the emperor Severus, of a temple to Mars, by the republick of Malaga, and must have been erected in the beginning of his reign, about the year 194, as he soon after rejected the

the name of Pertinax his predeceſſor. Morales, from whom I copied it, never troubled himſelf to aſcertain in what part of the town this ſtone was found.

Father Morejon has another ſtone of the ſon of this emperor, named Caracalla, who inherited the titles, though none of the virtues of his father. The following one alludes to the tenth perſecution of the church, and was put up by the inhabitants of Malaga, in honour of Diocleſian and Maximinian, on the ſuppoſition, that the Chriſtian religion had therein been deſtroyed, or, to uſe their own words, the world purged of it.

MALAGA

Fifth Stone of Malaga.

IMP·CAESAR·M·AVRELIO·DIVI·
SEPTIMI SEVERI·PII PERTINA
CIS·AVG·PARTHICI·ARAB·ADIAB·
ENICI·PACATORIS·ORBIS·ET·FVN
DATORIS·IMP ROM·F·RESPVBLICA·
MALAC· D·D·

Sixth Stone of Malaga

SS IMP·DIOCLE[illegible] ·ET·MAX·
IM·AVG·P·M·PAT·PAT OB
NOVAM·SVPERSTITIONEM
PVRGATAM·SVB·ARAM·DI
IIS·PAT·ORDO·MALAC·
D·S·P·D·D·

To

Roman Vestigia in the Alcafaba.

To the Eaft of the city, facing the fea, the town is bounded by a rifing hill, whereon I have every reafon to imagine was once the principal Pagan temple of Malaga, the pofition exactly correfponding with that chofen by the Romans in all their colonies for their Capitolium, in imitation of the Capitol at Rome: in the municipal and confederate towns they, indeed, followed their own religious cuftoms; yet it may be prefumed, that they fo far copied the manners of the Romans, as to erect their chief temples on elevated fituations. In the firft Chriftian council of Granada was paffed a canon, forbidding the inhabitants from going up to facrifice in the Capitol of that city.

This

MALAGA.

This ſituation being equally well adapted for the purpoſes of an Alçaſar, or royal fortreſs, to protect and command the town, the Moors hereon built the celebrated Alcaſaba: examining this caſtle with attention, I obſerved in the walls and buildings of that part which faces the ſea, ruins of columns, carved baſes and capitals, manifeſtly Roman; the moſt remarkable are two ſhafts of fluted marble pillars, meaſuring 36 inches diameter, with their Corinthian capitals, placed at the South entrance in the walls of the covered way. the lowneſs of the roof admitted but one of the blocks about eight feet high; the other ſhafts are at ſome diſtance in the ſame poſition. In ſeveral parts of the walls the Arabs have laid the ſhafts of columns longways, juſt to fill up the

 ſpace;

ſpace; two other pillars of red marble are placed in the corners of the inſide of the grand arch, for the reception of the gallies; on the top of this arch is an inſcription, which I ſhall preſently quote; another ſhaft of white marble, ſix feet high, and 14 inches diameter, forms the corner of the wall before the outer gate of the alcaſaba; it is remarkably fluted, with the channels turning like a ſcrew; and underneath the gate is laid a noble groundſill of marble, white as ſnow, 12 feet long: in the upper towers facing the ſea are ſeveral other blocks of marble, all which announce to us, that here was, in the time of the Romans, a fortreſs, or magnificent temple, moſt probably both; on the ruins of which the Mahometans erected the preſent caſtle: on the declivity

MALAGA.

clivity of the hill, in the great coral [q] between the lower walls of the ſide of the mole, I perceived ſtupendous foundations of a building, whoſe bulky ſtones were evidently of Roman architecture, which would have been long ſince removed, but for the uſe they are of to the owner of the ground, which has for years been ſowed with corn, in ſupporting it on a level.

Inſcriptions found in 1752.

As I was one day buſy in theſe reſearches, I had the good luck to perceive, in the Huerta of the arſenal, two marble ſtones, with Roman inſcriptions, which the preſent gardener told me he had dug out of a garden lying near theſe foundations about

[q] A court, or yard, Spaniſh.

20 years ago [r]; one of them he has placed edgeways for the purpofe of fupporting his wife's wafhing-tub, and the other round a fountain in the garden; at the fame time he extracted feveral fhafts of pillars fluted and of red marble; two of them are fet up as pofts round his hog-ftye; with another he has formed a gutter near his houfe; and a fourth has been carried away into the town, and placed at the gate leading to the mole.

In the Vatican library is a dedication (copied from hence) of an altar to Mercury; in the Farnefian manufcript is another, to the goddefs of Victory,

[r] At the fame time were found feveral Moorifh antiquities, as enameled tiles, ear-rings, and a feal of fine gold, engraved with Arabick characters, which I brought away with me.

MALAGA. Victory, which was copied by Ramberti, Father Cataneo, Bertoli, and, I believe, Muratori; another to Hercules, which mentions a silver image to Mars; a fifth dedication of an image to Mars Gradivus; and Don Christoval Conde furnished me with two other dedications, one to Jupiter, and the other to the Eternal duration of the Roman people.

Seventh Stone of Malaga.

JOVI· . . . .

M·LVCRETIVS·CVRVS·

EX IVSSV·VOTVM SOLVIT·

ITEMQVE·TEMPLVM·D·D·

HER-

Eighth Stone of Malaga.

HERCVLI·DEO·INVICTO
Q·SERVILIVS·VVLNERE
SERVATVS·SIGNVM.ÆRE.
VM·EX·VOTO·POS·PRO·
PE·MARTEM·ARGENT.
IN.MAGNA·ARA.

Ninth Stone of Malaga.

MARTI.GRADIVO.
TEMPLVM·COMVNI·
VOTO·EREXIT·

The firſt is plainly a dedication of a temple to Jupiter, in compliance of a vow by Marcus Lucretius Curus; Quintus Servilius appears in the ſecond cured of a dangerous wound; and,

MALAGA.

and, agreeable "to a vow he had made "to the unconquered god Hercules, "placed a brazen ſtatue of him near "the ſilver one of Mars, on the high "altar of the temple" in this alcaſaba; the laſt was erected "to Mars, the god "of War, by the joint vow of the "people and commonwealth."

Near the city of Rome, on the Via Appia, was a temple to Mars Gradivus.

"Coluerunt Romani martem Quirinum intra urbem, quaſi cuſtodem, atque tranquillum, item Gradivum in Appia Via extra urbem "quaſi bellatorem [s]."

Here we have a plain dedication of a ſimilar temple, without the gates of Malaga.

[s] Servii Coment.

The

The two following were altars to Mercury, which, by the latter, ſeem to have been erected in a grove conſecrated to that god, which Titus Granius Cerio made at his own expence.

Tenth Stone of Malaga.

ARA·MERCVRII·
L·SERVILIVS·SPERATVS·
DOMINO·INVIC DON·
LIBENS·ANIMO·POSVIT·

Eleventh Stone of Malaga.

ARA·MERCVRII·
T·GRANIVS·SERIO·LV
CVM·IMPENSA·SVA·FAC·
D· D·

MALAGA.

The next is an inscription under the statue of the goddess of Victory, consecrated by the two Ædiles of Malaga, Lucius Octavius Rusticus, and Lucius Granius Balbus. The other Julian Perez absolutely declares was found in or near the Alcasaba.

Twelfth Stone of Malaga.

VICTORIAE·AVG·SA·
CRVM·L·OCTAVIVS·L·F·
RVSTICVS·L·GRANIVS
M·F·BALBVS·ÆDIL·
D·P·S·DANT·

Thirteenth Stone of Malaga.

ROMANI·POPVLI·ETERNITATI·
PERMANSVR·CONVENT . . .
MALACIT·SVB·ARCIS . . . .
XII·XX·XXX·XXXIII . . . .

This

This broken and imperfect dedication-ſtone to the eternal duration of the Roman republick, by the convent or chancery of Malaga, I diligently ſearched after without ſucceſs. In the time of Pliny, Malaga had no pretenſions to the honour of a chancery, it being apparently ſubject to that of Ecija; to ſolve the difficulty, Julian Perez is of opinion, that it might have been erected into a county-town in the latter ages of Rome, when no Roman hiſtory that has reached us mentions Malaga.

Fourteenth Stone of Malaga.

Having gone through a review of the inſcriptions that are attributed to the Alcaſaba, and which no longer appear, I ſhall proceed to thoſe three that are ſtill there: the firſt and principal is one of the two I diſcovered

 in

MALAGA.

in the Alcaſaba, and which, as I before obſerved, the gardener has placed edgeways for the convenience of his wife: the ſtone is in many places worn almoſt ſmooth; and, having been for 20 years ſucceſſively ſoaked with lye and ſoapy water, the inſcription towards the middle within the verge of this daily inundation, and the ſide which is downwards being never free from it, is quite unintelligible; the letter elſe is exceedingly good.

I obtained of the man, by means of a gratification, to have the ſtone removed from that filthy place, and well waſhed; by which means I was able to decypher enough to comprehend it had been the baſe of a ſtatue, which perhaps lies buried under the ſame ruins, whence this ſtone was extracted.

L·VALERIO·L·F·QVIR·PROCVLO
PRAEF·ET·CVRATORI [illegible] TRACHON
SYRIACAE·ET·TRIB [illegible] LEGION
IS·VI·CLAVDIAE·P·F· [illegible]
PRAEF·CLASSIS·ALEXANDRINAE
ET·POTAMO· [illegible] ET·PROC·
AVG·ALPIVM [illegible] MARITVMAR [illegible]
DICTAT·ET·CVRATORI [illegible] PROC·AVG
PROVINCIAE·VLTERIORIS·HISPANIAE
BAETICAE·PROC·PROVINCIAE·CAP·
ADOCIAE·PROC·AVG·PROVINCIARVM
ASIAE·PROC·PROVINCIARVM·TRIVM
[illegible] R [illegible] AVG
[illegible] F [illegible] ON [illegible] R·P·
[illegible] MALACIT [illegible] PATRONO
D · D

The reading seems to import "To
"Lucius Valerius Proculus, son of
"Lucius, a Roman citizen of the
"Quirine tribe, that had enjoyed the
"offices of prætor and curator (of
"the emperor's affairs) in Trachonitis
"of Syria; tribune of the sixth le-
"gion, called Claudia Pia Fœlix;
"præfect (admiral) of the fleet sta-
"tioned at the ports of Alexandria
"and Potamos; august proconsul of
"the maritime province of the Alps;
"dictator, curator, and august pro-
"consul, of the further province of
"Spain called Bætica; proconsul of
"the province of Cappadocia; pro-
"consul of Asia; and proconsul of
"the three provinces, &c. &c. The
"Republick of Malaga dedicated this
"stone to their patron."

MALAGA.

Observations thereon.

The office of curator was first established by Augustus Cæsar. Their chief care was to inspect the recovery of the tributes and public taxes, and see that none were charged more than was reasonable; as we learn from Suetonius and Julius Capitolinus.

Trachonitis was a small region of Palestine in Cælo-Syria, over which presided a prætor.

Potamos was a sea-port in Achaia of Greece, now called Porto de Rafty. Pliny mentions it.

The three provinces of Pamphilia, Lycaonia, and Cybera, were in Phrygia Major: Cybera, capital of this little province, was situated on the banks of the celebrated river Meander.

These

Theſe provinces were ſeparated a little before the deſtruction of the commonwealth from the proconſulſhip of Aſia, and added to the government of Cilicia, as Cicero informs us, who himſelf ſerved that proconſulſhip.

Date of this Stone.

In Gruter, page 255, is quoted an inſcription to the baſe of a ſtatue, put up at Rome, by the company of bakers, to Antoninus Pius, in his third conſulſhip; on the right ſide of which ſtone was a memorial engraved, that it was erected during the præfecture of Lucius Valerius Proculus, who that year was governor of Rome.

Stone of Rome.

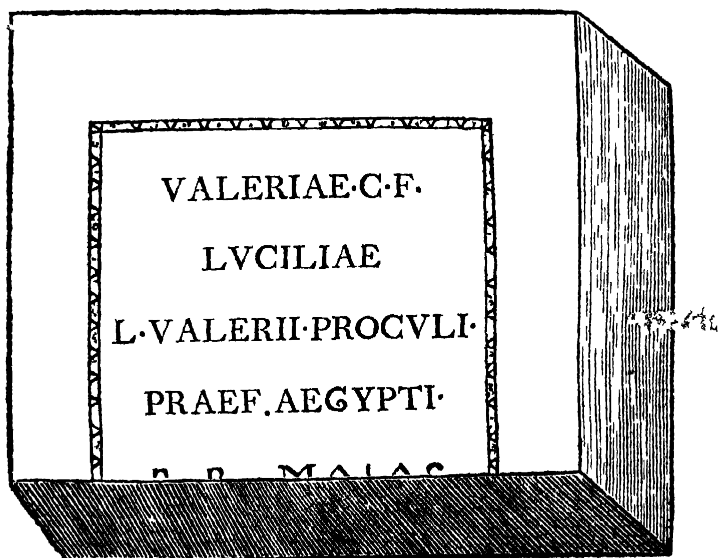
PRAEF·

L·VALERI·PROCVLI·

Antoninus

MALAGA.

Antoninus Pius ſerved his third conſulſhip in the year of our Lord 140; ſo we may reduce the date of our monument to within a few years of the ſame æra.


VALERIAE·C·F·
LVCILIAE
L·VALERII·PROCVLI·
PRAEF.AEGYPTI·

Book IV.

Fifteenth Stone of Malaga.

This ſtone has never been publiſhed, nor hitherto known. Neither the circumſtance of its being the monument of a benefactor to the town, nor my earneſt entreaties, could not ſave it from being replaced in its ſervile poſition; ſo that I believe no other copy will be ever taken of it, nor of the other inſcription [t], which, as I have already mentioned, lies round the fountain of the ſame garden, and is of beautiful white marble, of a fine ſquare Roman letter, ornamented with an elegant molding: "It was "the baſe of a ſtatue erected to Va-"leria Lucilia, daughter of Caia, "freed woman of Lucius Valerius "Proculus, Præfect of Egypt, by the "Republick of Malaga."

[t] This marble is 20 inches long and 25 wide; the other meaſures 35 inches by 22 wide.

5 We

MALAGA.

We have here a memorial of another office, ſerved by Proculus, and which was probably expreſſed in the vacuum of the ſixth line in the baſe to his ſtatue. This ſtone was ſix feet long when dug up by the gardener; the middle part he ſuffered to be ſawed out and carried away.

The third ſtone exiſting over the middle arch of the arcenal is wholly illegible; however, as it bears the name of Malaga, I ſhall tranſcribe it as far as is poſſible.

Book IV.

Sixteenth Stone of Malaga.

. . . .

RITA·VIRTVTVM·OMNIVM·QVAE·AD

MINISTRATIONE·PROVINCIAE . . . .

. . . . RETITIONEM·SVI·OMNI . . .

. . . .

AVS.BONITATIS·INVENTA . . . . . .

ADQVE·LAVDABILIS·PRVDENTIAE . .

INTEGRA·SINGVLARIS·ELOQVENTIAE

ET·QVI·EXHALTATIONIS·EXIMIAE . .

. . GRAN . . ET . . IM . . IV . . C . CONS

SENSV·TOTIVS·PROVINCIAE . . . . .

. . . MALACI·AMORE·A·MA . . . . .

SE . . . . DOMVIT·A . . . . .

A . . . . . . TITIONE·PATRONO . . .

CLEMENTISSIMO·AC·INDVLGENTIS

SIMO·POSVIT . . . .

"It

MALAGA.

Purport of it. "It is a monument of gratitude, "erected by consent of the whole pro-"vince, and through the love of the "town of Malaga, to their most gra-"cious and indulgent patron, who is "here described as a person that had "displayed every virtue in the admi-"nistration of the government of the "province, which found itself happy "under his auspices, he being laudably "prudent, of great integrity, singular "eloquence," &c.

Seventeenth Stone of Malaga.

In the city walls, near the Puerta-nueva, is an elegant little tomb-stone of white marble, and which, as well as the foregoing, was never before published: it is remarkable for the number of abreviations, which read Monumentum, Posuit, Marito, Bene, Merito, Hic, Situs, Est, Sit, Tibi, Terra,

Terra, Levis. In English, "Sacred "to the Manes of Lucius Rufinus "Fulvianus, who lived 56 years. "Julia Aurelia raised this monu- "ment to her well-deserving hus- "band, who is here laid. May the "earth be light upon him!"

D·M·S.

L·RVFINVS·FVLVIANVS.

ANN·LVI·IVLIA·AVRE·

LIA·M·P·M·B·M·H·S·E·

S·T·T·L·

Another inscription on a tomb-stone, quoted by Father Roa, found in Malaga, but which is no longer to be met with, is as follows:

MALAGA.

Eighteenth Stone of Malaga

D·M.

Q·CAECILIO·Q·F·FORTVNAIO

PATRI·OPT·ET·SANTISS·

Q·V·ANN·XXVII·DIES·XX.

H·S·E·S·T·T·L.

This laſt is of little further uſe than to enlarge our knowledge of the ancient Roman families in Malaga.

Father Morejon has left us a copy of a very remarkable inſcription of Lucius P. Fortunatus, who, for the benefit of himſelf, his ſon, and heirs, born in the city of Malaga, rebuilt or repaired the Gymnaſium, which may be either interpreted a place for the exerciſing of the public wreſtlers, or a hall in a public ſchool or college, according

according to Cicero: "Gymnaſia et "philoſophorum ſcholæ [u]."

Book IV.

IVCIVS POMPONI·FORTVNATVS SIBI.ET·MALACIT SVIS·
POSTERIS QVE FORVM ET·M·AQVILIO FILIO OPTIM·ET SVIS·
FILIIS·POSTERIS·QVI·LORVM GYMNASIVM RESTITVIT·

Nineteenth Stone of Malaga.

The form of the ſtone ſhews it to have been placed over the front of the door of the building.

The following monument, copied by Janus Gruter, (page 413) is no where now to be found. "It was "erected by the order of Quintia Ful- "via Opiola, agreeably to her will, "by Caius Appius Superſtes, and "Caninius Monianus, her heirs, to "Quintus Fulvius Opianus, Ædile of "the city."

[u] De Orat. i. 13.

Malaga.

Twentieth Stone of Malaga.

Q·FVLVIO·Q·F·OPIA·AED·
Q·F·OPIOLA·TEST·PON·IVS·
C·APPIVS·SVPERSTES·CANINIVS·
MONIANVS·H·P·C·

The ſame author (page 900) has preſerved the remnant of another.

Twenty firſt Stone of Malaga.

Q·AELI·ZENONIS·

The convent of Bare-foot Carmelite Friars, ſeated at the weſtern extremity of the town, near the ſea, was raiſed on the ruins of a Roman building. There was found the baſe of a ſtatue, erected, by the body of fiſhermen and ſailors of Malaga, to their patron Quintus Æmilius Proculus.

Book IV.

Twenty second Stone of Malaga.

Q·AEMILIO·PROCVLO·
MVLTARVM·PISCATI·
ONVM·SCAPHAR·
PATRONO.
NAVICVLAR·MALACIT·
P·D·Q·

This perſon was undoubtedly of the noble family of Lucius Valerius Proculus; and the inſcription, which has been never publiſhed, is a ſignal monument of the ancient great trade of this port by ſea, and is mentioned by Strabo, who tells us, that Malaga was the grand ſtaple mart of ſalted tunny fiſh, not only for Italy, but to the oppoſite Barbary ſhore.

MALAGA.

In Rome there is a tomb-ſtone belonging to the Quinquennalis, or quinquennial director of the Malaga company of ſalt-fiſh merchants, eſtabliſhed in that city; where is likewiſe another of Lucius Maius Phœbus, Pourſuivant to the high court of judges, and a merchant that traded in Spaniſh oil brought from the province of Bætica.

Firſt Stone of Rome.

D· M·

P·CLODIVS·ATHENIO· · · NEGOTIANS·

SALSARIVS·Q·Q·CORPORIS·NEGOTIANTIVM·

MALACITANORVM·ET·SCANTIA·SVCCESSA·

CONIVX·EIVS·VIVI·FECERVNT·SIBI·ET·LIBE

RIS·SVIS·ET·LIBERTIS·LIBERTABVS·QVE·SVIS·

POSTERISQVE·EORVM IN FR·P·XIII·IN·AGRO P·XII·

D· M·

Book IV.

Second Stone of Rome.

D· M·

L·MARIO·PHOEBO.

VIATORI·TRIBVNICIO·

DECVRIAE·MAIORIS·

MERCATORI·OLEI HIS·

PANI·EX·PROVINCIA·

BAETICA·

Ruins of an Amphitheatre in Malaga.

Ancient Malaga was mistress of an Amphitheatre: Father Morejon informs us it was placed in the Plaçuela or square of the Nunnery of La Paz, just under the hill of Gibralfaro. When that convent was building, they found the foundations of this amphitheatre, with some of the seats and steps, entire: part of them I with some pains traced. Its form was not semicircular, like those of Carteia and Acinipo, but entirely round and en-

 closed

MALAGA. closed like the Circus Maximus at Rome.

Ancient Sepulchres.

On digging the foundations of the church of the Jesuits, near the great square, was discovered a subterraneous catacomb, 15 feet long, 8 wide, and of the same height; in the sides of it were many nitches full of small bones, I fancy of children, whose bodies neither Romans nor Greeks burnt, except they had got their teeth, as we learn from Pliny:

"Hominem priusquam genito dente "cremari, mos gentium non est[w]."

Not far from this was another sepulchre, wherein was an urn of earthen ware, and glazed white, con-

[w] Lib. vii.

taining

taining ashes and bones half-burnt, and by it stood a bottle of the same ware, but smaller [x]. On the 28th of February 1722, as the workmen were digging the foundations of a wall belonging to the cathedral church of Malaga, at a very little depth they found 83 gold Coins from Augustus to Commodus.

Gold Coin.

The Roman families, commemorated in the foregoing inscriptions, and settled in Malaga, are as follows:

Roman Families in Malaga.

1. Lucius Valerius Proculus, Roman citizen of the Quirine tribe, and Pro-consul of Bætica: the Valerian branch was descended from the Sabines, and we find both that and

[x] I took drawings of them.

the

MALAGA. the Proculi in the Conſular faſts, and on the Conſular coin.

2. QUINTUS ÆMILIUS PROCULUS, of the ſame family.

3. LUCIUS CÆCILIUS BASSUS, of the Quirine tribe.

4. LUCIUS RUFINUS FULVIANUS, of the Galerian tribe. Pliny the younger mentions the Rufini as perſons of eminence and character [y]; he expreſſly ſays, they were foreigners and not Italians.*

5. LUCIUS OCTAVIUS RUSTICUS,

6. LUCIUS GRANIUS BALBUS,

[y] Epiſt. xxiii. Lib. 9.

7. QUIN-

7. Quintus Fulvius Opianus, Ædile of the city of Malaga.

We have seen the family of Rusticus propagated all over the province; that of Balbus was all-powerful both in Andalucia and Rome during the age of Julius Cæsar, and of Augustus; one of the principal ministers of the former was of this family; and during the contests of the latter for the empire, they were absolute masters of Cadix, and appropriated the treasury thereof to his service.

8. Lucius Granius Cerio, was probably of the Balbi family; the Granii were illustrious in Callahorra, whose medals bear testimony of their having enjoyed their chief offices.

9. Quin-

MALAGA.

9. QUINTUS SERVILIUS.

10. LUCIUS SERVILIUS SPERATUS.

11. MARCUS LUCRETIUS CURUS. The family of Lucretius, so famous in the Roman history, appear from medals to have been likewise established in Tortosa, Saragoza, and Clunia.

12. QUINTUS CÆCILIUS FORTUNATUS.

13. LUCIUS POMPONIUS FORTUNATUS.

14. MARCUS AQUILIUS. He is named on the same coin with Cæcilius, as Duumviri of Turiaso; and

and the name of the latter is on medals of Saragoza.

15. Valeria Macrina.

16. Julia Aurelia.

17. Caius Appius Superstes.

18. Caninius Monianus.

19. Quintus Ælius Zeno.

Patrick, Bishop of Malaga in 302.

This country received the light of the gofpel in the earlieft ages of Chriftianity. Patrick, bifhop of Malaga, governed its church about the end of the third century; there are proofs of his having affifted in the council of Granada, held in 302. Among the monuments lately dif-

 covered there, it appears he ſuffered martyrdom in that city during the perſecution of Diocleſian

Malaga conquered by the Goths in 571

After the declenſion of the Roman power, the Goths were the next maſters of Malaga. Leovigildo, their king, took the town by ſiege in the year 571. Leovigildus rex (ſays the chronicle of thoſe times) Loca Baſtitaniæ, & Malacitanæ urbis, repulſis militibus vaſtat.

Severus, Biſhop of Malaga in 580.

Severus, biſhop of Malaga, flouriſhed in his time; a prelate celebrated by Trithemius, in his catalogue of eccleſiaſtical writers, for his learning and virtues: he wrote a treatiſe againſt the Arians, who had then over-run Spain, a book De Virginitate, addreſſed to his ſiſter, and a collection of epiſtles.

His Works

The

The irruption of the Goths and Vandals into Spain was a fatal ſtroke to this province. Thoſe Barbarians, knowing no other ſcience but the ſword, overthrew every monument of ancient merit, and ſtrewed on the earth its literary products, which they trampled on and disfigured, notwithſtanding thoſe ſeeds of Roman virtue that had taken ſuch deep and firm root in this generous ſoil, and which, as Strabo teſtifies, united and equalled the Spaniard with the Roman, ſo as not to admit the leaſt diſtinction between them; they, I ſay, were to be trod down but never eradicated. The unprejudiced eye will diſcern, in the Modern Spaniards, the magnanimity, courage, and conſtancy of their forefathers, during a ſtruggle of 700 years with the Moors; their ambition

State of Learning in Spain under the Goths.

Roman Virtue never extinct in Spain.

MALAGA. ambition to equal the conquerors of the world in the vaſt plan of their kings of the houſe of Auſtria; and the large ſtrides taken by them in the 16th and 17th century towards a ſecond univerſal monarchy.

Roman Language, Dreſs, and Manners preſerved in Spain.

To this day they bear indelible marks of a Roman origin in their language, dreſs, and domeſtic utenſils; the former has preſerved more of the Latin idiom, grammar, and pronunciation, than any nation in Europe, not excepting the preſent inhabitants of Italy; in ſo much that you may write whole ſentences of pure Spaniſh, compoſed entirely of Latin words.

They only have retained the uſe of the Roman Toga: it is well known that the Romans had two dreſſes; in the houſe

house they wore the vestis or waist-coat; and, when they went abroad, they put on the toga or cloak: this dress they called Forensis.

"Veste non temerè alia quam "domesticâ usus est, ab uxore so-"rore & filia neptibusque confectâ. "Et forensia autem & calceos nun-"quam non intrà cubiculum habuit, "ad subitos repentinosque casus pa-"rata [z]."

Spanish Cloak.

Just so the Spaniards: in the house a black waistcoat contents them; in the street their cloak of cloth in winter, and camblet during the summer, is their constant dress: their manner of carrying the cloak is graceful and con-

[z] Sueton. in Vita Aug.

MALAGA.

venient; they gather it in plaits under the left hand, and frequently, especially the young gallants, throw the flap of the other fide under that arm likewife, leaving their right difengaged.

Before luxury had banifhed all fentiments of gallantry out of this country, the Spaniard carried a broad fword under his cloak, ever ready to defend his amorous pretenfions, or affift thofe whom he fhould meet overpowered by numbers; in thefe rencounters the cloak was wrapt round the left arm, in the manner of a fhield, after the Roman cuftom, as we learn from Appian [*a*], who thus reprefents the murtherers of Julius

[*a*] Lib. x.

Cæfar

Cæſar ſallying out of the ſenate-houſe [b].

Book IV.

Roman Families exiſting in Spain.

Numbers of the Roman families ſurvived and preſerved themſelves and their names through every revo-

[b] It would be endleſs to enumerate the inſtances wherein the Spaniards have preſerved the manners and cuſtoms of the Romans. I ſhall mention two, which at preſent occur to me, and muſt ſtrike every one who travels over Spain. At the funerals of their friends, in the houſe of the deceaſed, and on the very day of the burying, they make a grand and moſt coſtly feaſt, to which all thoſe who attended the funeral proceſſion are invited; you may be ſure the mourners are thereby multiplied. Again, the wife never aſſumes her huſband's name in Spain, or loſes her own by marriage; the ſon is at liberty to make uſe of and be called by either one or the other; he generally chuſes that which is of the beſt family, according to the Spaniſh proverb,

El Hijo de ruyn Padre
Toma el apellido de la madre.

 lution

MALAGA.

lution of this country; and to this day their descendants are dispersed all over the kingdom; some of whom have fallen under our notice.

Neither has this province lost that elegant taste for polite literature, which flourished here in the remotest antiquity, and which, in the Roman age, gained immortal fame to their countrymen, Columella, the two Senecas, Lucan, Martial, Turanius Graccula, and Pomponius Mela [c].

Revival of Learning in Bætica.

As soon as the entire reduction of the Moors had taken the arms of the

[c] Martial has preserved the names of three other Spanish writers, natives of Gades, Emerita, and Bilbilis, whose works have not reached us:

Gaudent jocosæ Canio suo Gades;
Emerita Deciano meo.
Te, Liciniane, gloriabitur nostra,
Nec me tacebit Bilbilis.

Lib. i. Epig. 62.

Spaniards

Spaniards out of their hands, learning began once more to ſhoot up its long-neglected bays in Bætica [*d*]. Ambroſio Morales, and Antonio Nebrixa, both natives of it, led the van; and, ſince the acceſſion of the houſe of Bour-

[*d*] Several of my learned friends, and thoſe for whoſe opinion I have the greateſt deference, here required of me an account of the language, literature, poetry, and dramatic works of the Spaniards; but as an eſſay on theſe ſubjects, if treated with the care and attention they merit, would have been much too bulky for this work, and conſiderably retarded its publication, I propoſe, if my circumſtances and health permit, to undertake it with my beſt care and abilities. Perhaps I may one day be employed in that country; if not, I will ſpare no expence or labour to draw from it thoſe materials which may ſtill be wanting to me for its execution; as for the old chronicles and hiſtories of Spain, I believe I may boaſt of poſſeſſing the compleateſt and beſt collection in England.

 bon,

MALAGA.

Learned Men of Malaga.

bon, an academy of Belles Lettres [e] has been eſtabliſhed at Seville, the court and capital of the province; in which learned body is Dr. Don Chriſtoval Medina Conde, canon of the church of Malaga, and honorary academician of the royal academy of Belles Lettres at Barcelona.

Don Chriſtoval Conde.

Don Franciſco Barban.

Don Franciſco Barban de Caſtro, prebend of the ſame cathedral, is likewiſe not only a very learned man himſelf, but a protector and patron of all thoſe who ſeek to profit by his experience and exquiſite judgement; to him, as well as to the canon Conde, I am in-

[e] They did me the honour to ſend me a volume, in large quarto of the publications of this academy. It is ſtyled "Memorias Literarias "de la Real Academia Sevillana de Buenas "Letras, dedicado al Rey." En Sevilla 1773.

debted

debted for many curious Spaniſh books, manuſcripts, and coins, with which they favoured me with a liberal hand, and which I here gratefully acknowledge.

Don Thomas Cabelo.

Don Thomas Cabelo, now of the cathedral of Granada, and long reſident in that of Malaga, is well known in the antiquarian world for his numerous cabinet of medals; out of which he gave me two dozen, with his uſual politeneſs and generoſity.

Father Milla.

Father Milla, of the order of Santo Domingo, left behind him an hiſtorical account of Malaga, chiefly regarding its eccleſiaſtical ſtate in manuſcript; and Father Roa, of the college of Jeſuits, another, which I ſaw in the hands of Don Chriſtoval Conde, part printed and part in manuſcript; a

Father Roa.

MALAGA.

laborious work, which will ſoon be conſigned over to oblivion, as the Court of Madrid has called in all the works of his order. This learned Jeſuit died in Montilla in 1637. The hiſtory of Pedro Morejon I have had frequent occaſion to quote.

Pedro Morejon

Short Duration of the Goths Empire in Spain.

Returning from this digreſſion to the period of the Goths empire in Spain, we ſhall only obſerve, that it was of very ſhort duration: that nation, captivated and ſeduced by the enchanting ſoftneſs of this climate, ſo different from their native cold and the ſterile regions of the North, ſoon degenerated into a profligacy of manners, and the moſt abandoned licentiouſneſs in all orders and degrees, which, enervating and corrupting the whole body of the ſtate, deprived it of all ſtrength and

and courage, and left Spain an eafy prey to the victorious Saracens, who in 715 got poffeffion of Malaga, under Mufa and Tarif Abenzarca, generals of Ulit Calif, of the Arabs, in the 4th year of his reign, according to the archbifhop Don Rodrigo.

Book IV.

Malaga conquered by the Moors in 715.

"Anno Imperii Ulit quarto Mufa
"Abennocayr princeps Miliciæ Ulit
"regis, mifit Tharic Abenzarca, cum
"exercitu citra mare, qui et Rode-
"ricum ultimum regem Gothorum,
"bello fugavit & Hifpanias fubju-
"gavit: Demum Mufa veniens in
"Hifpaniam civitates plurimas oc-
"cupavit, & infinitas divitias con-
"gregavit [*f*]."

The wretched ftate of the arts and fciences, under the Gothic kings of

State of the Sciences under the Goths, feen by their Coins.

[*f*] Hift. Arab. cap. ix.

Spain,

MALAGA

Spain, may be judged of by their gold coin, miserably executed, badly struck, and the ore of base alloy; to which last circumstance, as I before have had occasion to observe, we are indebted for their having reached us. As the workmanship of all these coins is equally rude and similar, I have only given plates of St. Hermenegildo, eldest son to king Leovigildo, who conquered Malaga; of Reccaredo I. his second son and successor, from whom the Spanish monarchs deduce their pedigree, and whose memory is highly venerated in Spain, having been the first of the Gothic kings that abjured Arianism; and of Rodrigo, who lost the kingdom and his life in the fatal battle of Guadalete, where that effeminate king appeared mounted in an ivory car, his crown

Specimens of them.

on his head, and cloathed in royal robes, with all the ſtate of an Eaſtern monarch.

The next ſcene that naturally preſents itſelf to our view, is the long reign of the Mahometans in Malaga, containing the annals of their princes and governors for upwards of ſeven hundred years.

Annals of Malaga.

CHAPTER II.

ANNALS OF MALAGA.

THE flouriſhing ſituation of Malaga, at the period of its devolving to the power of the Moors, may be judged of from the deſcription the Arabian hiſtorian, Raſis, has left us. He praiſes its raiſins for the fineſt in the world, as well as the bread and flax; for all which commodities the territory of Malaga was celebrated above all others; he alſo mentions the mildneſs of the climate.

" E Ma-

" E Malaga yace ſobre la Mar, y
" es el Mejor de Frutos que quantos
" ai en el Mundo, é de buenas Paſas,
" é de buena Seda, é de yerbas ê Pan.
" E otroſi, ſu Termino es honrado é
" del ſale el Mejor Sirgo de todo el
" Mundo, é dende lieban â todas las
" Partes de Eſpaña. E otroſi, el
" mejor Lino, que há en todo el
" Mundo, é mas probado entre todas
" las Mujeres, é en todo el Año no
" mengua fruta [*g*]."

Malaga, under the yoke of the Saracens, being excellently well ſituated oppoſite to Barbary, became, in a few centuries, ſo rich and populous, as to diſdain the dominion of the kings of Cordova, and to erect their

[*g*] Raſis, Hiſt. Hiſp.

city

city and territory into a kingdom independant of the reſt of Spain. The firſt prince who obtained that honour was Hali-Abenhamith, lord of Ceuta, who paſſed over to Spain, and was proclaimed king of Malaga about the year 1010. He was killed by treaſon in his bath, ſeven years after.

Abenhamith, firſt King of Malaga, 1010

His ſon Hyahya ſucceeded Haly; and, in 1021, the Moors of Cordova, harraſſed by inteſtine broils, crowned him king of that empire: but he, being biaſſed by a partial love for his native Malaga, refuſed to reſide in Cordova; and, on returning hither, the Cordovans elected another king in his room; and Hyahya contented himſelf with the crown of Malaga, which he did not long enjoy, being killed by Iſmael.

Hyahya, ſecond King of Malaga 1021

Idriz,

Idriz, uncle to the deceaſed Hyahya, and brother to Haly the firſt king of Malaga, who was at that time governor of Ceuta, hearing the unhappy end of his nephew, came over with a great power to revenge it in 1023; and not only obtained the crown of Malaga, but enlarged its dominion over Seville, Carmona, Alcala, and Almeria. He enjoyed the crowns of Seville and Malaga but one year, and died a natural death.

Book IV.

Idriz, third King of Malaga 1023.

Henceforward nothing ſeems worthy of notice in the annals of Malaga for above two centuries, the dominion of it being abſorbed in the reigns of the Mooriſh kings of Seville and Cordova. In the 12th century flouriſhed here the learned and excellent phyſician Ibnu El Baitar, who, having travelled

Ibnu El Baitar, Native of Malaga, died in 1216.

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travelled over all Africa and Asia, returned to settle, and died in his native Malaga, in the year of Christ 1216, leaving behind him three large folio volumes of botany and physic.

Farachen Arrahaez of Malaga in 1262.

In the year 1262, was governor and lord of Malaga, a most noble and valiant prince, called Abi Sayd Farakh, or Farachen, who was descended directly from Mahamete Abn Sayd, first king of Granada, and founder of the house of Alahamares; in whose descent the kingdom remained till the final destruction of their monarchy in Spain. This Moor was a valiant chief, and, although allied by blood and marriage to the king of Granada, he maintained himself in a perfect independance; to support it he made

an

an alliance with the Infant Don Sancho, of Caſtille, and became his vaſſal: The ſame year he built the ſumptuous palaces of the Alcaſaba and Gibralfaro, and died full of days and glory, but in what year is uncertain.

The Alcaſaba and Gibralfaro built in 1279.

In 1303, we find his ſon Farakh 2d of that name, reigning in Malaga, and preparing with a fleet and army for an expedition againſt Ceuta, the ancient patrimony of the kings of Malaga. The Mooriſh chronicles ſpeak of his valiant acts, and of his ſucceſs in taking that city; which the king of Morocco recovered the year after, with the aſſiſtance of the fleet of the king of Arragon Don Jayme.

Farachen 2d. Arrajaez of Malaga.

He takes Ceuta 1303.

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Farakh II. was married to the ſiſter of Muley Mahamete, king of Granada, who being dethroned and ſlain by his brother; Iſmael, ſon of Farakh, was called in by the inhabitants of Granada, to revenge the death of his uncle, and drive out the uſurper: he accordingly marched to the capital, and gained a pitched battle, with a powerful army of Africans, headed by Oſmin, a valiant captain of the blood royal of Morocco. Iſmael took poſſeſſion of the throne, in right of his mother, with the univerſal conſent of the whole kingdom, being the firſt prince that ever reigned in Granada of a female line. This happened in 1313.

Iſmael, ſon of Farachen II aſcends the Throne of Granada 1313.

Leaves a Garriſon of Gomeles in Malaga.

When Iſmael left Malaga, he confided the town to a ſtrong garriſon of Gomeles,

Book IV.

Gomeles, who were ever after eſtabliſhed in Malaga. At the time of the laſt ſiege they amounted to 15000.

His Acts.

Iſmael maintained conſtant and great wars with the Chriſtians, who becoming daily too ſtrong for him, and fearing the total deſtruction of the Mooriſh dominion in Spain, he called to his aſſiſtance the Emperor of Morocco, yielding up in favour of his ſon Abomelique, a part of his territories, as we have ſeen in the annals of Gibraltar.

His Victory in the Vale of Granada, 24th of June, 1317.

About the ſame time, he gained a ſignal victory over the Infants of Caſtille Don Juan, and Don Pedro, [regents of the kingdom during the minority of Alonzo XI.] in the Vale

 of

Overthrows the Infants Don Juan and Don Pedro.

of Granada. The battle was fought on the 24th of June; in it both the princes loſt their lives; Don Pedro was ſuffocated with heat and fatigue; and the news of his death threw his uncle the Infant Don Juan into ſuch a panick that he fell ſpeechleſs from his horſe; he was remounted, but the confuſion was ſo great, that he expired and fell once more to the ground, without their perceiving it: the body was carried to Granada, and honourably uſed by Iſmael.

His honourable Treatment of the Infant's Corpſe.

He ordered it to be laid in ſtate under a canopy, in one of the halls of the Alhambra, not only permitting the Spaniards to come and receive it, but appointed a troop of his own gentlemen to conduct the convoy as far as the frontiers of Andalucia,

therein remembering the noble blood from which *he ſprung [f], and ſhewing an example of generoſity towards the remains of an implacable enemy to the Mooriſh name.

He takes Martos 1318.

This victory was followed by the taking of the town of Martos, which ſtriking a terror into the frontier towns of Andalucia, they ſued for

[f] Iſmael was great grandſon of Aben Zayd, firſt king of Granada, founder of the houſe of the Alahamares, whoſe picture I ſaw on one ſide of the genealogical tree of this family, preſerved in the royal houſe of Generalife of Granada, under which is the following inſcription, wherein he is ſtyled Abenhut, but in Marmol Aben Zayd. "This is Abenhut king of Granada, "Cordova, and of the mountains of Andalucia, "of the race of the kings of Sarragoſa and "Arragon, and of the Goths, and was a king "renowned for juſtice, truth, and liberality;" ſo that Iſmael juſtly boaſted of his deſcent from the Goths.

and

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The Christians sue for Peace. He returns victorious to Granada.

and obtained a ſuſpenſion of arms; and Iſmael returned victorious to Granada, where, inſtead of reaping the fruit of his ſucceſs in the arms of an honourable peace, he periſhed by the treaſon of his own ſubjects and family.

Falls in Love with a captive Virgin.

In the affair of Martos was taken captive by his couſin Mahomet, ſon to the Arrahaez of Algeziras, a beautiful young Spaniſh virgin, with whom he immediately fell in love. The ſame paſſion being excited in the breaſt of the king, at the ſight of her, the amorous monarch, by prayers, entreaties, and threats, endeavoured in vain to perſuade his kinſman to relinquiſh his fair prize;

Takes her by force from his Couſin.

from words they proceeded to injuries and railing on the part of the exaſperated

asperated king; Mahomet, forced to yield, dissembled his resentment, and with his father and nephew entered into a conspiracy that cost Ismael his life.

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Is slain by him, 1322.

These three going up to the Alhambra, demanded audience of the king, who, suspecting nothing, came forth to them, attended only by Aben Alcama, the Alguazil major, or captain of his guards; after the usual salutations, they proceeded with the king to his appartment, Mahomad and his son walking before, and the captain of the guards immediately behind with the Arrahaez's brother; as they passed through a narrow entry, Mahomad and his son stopped short, drew the hangers they had secreted in the sleeves of their algubas, and

Account of his Death.

 began

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began to wound the king on the head; the Alguazil, drawing his alfange, paid no attention to the third traitor, who attacked him behind, but, valiantly defending the king, drove the Arrahaez and his ſon into an inner room, the door of which he faſtened on them, and attacked the other (who in the mean while had given Iſmael his death's wound in the ſhoulder) and forced the villain to take refuge in another apartment, which he likewiſe locked; then turning to the fainting king, he carried him to his mother, in whoſe arms he ſoon expired. His death the good Alcalde revenged, not only on the three aſſaſſins, but on all thoſe concerned in the conſpiracy. In 1771, I was ſhewn at Granada the very paſſage where this tragedy was acted, and Iſmael

Iſmael fell a ſacrifice to the fury of exaſperated love.

His Iſſue.

Thus periſhed Iſmael, ſon of Malaga, after a proſperous reign of nine years and ſeven months; of the three ſons he left behind him, named Iſmael, Farachen, and Juzaf, the firſt and laſt ſucceeded him; of their acts we have already treated in the annals of Gibraltar.

Where buried.

He lies buried in La Rauda, or royal chapel of the Mooriſh kings, in the Alhambra, on the South ſide of the Patio de los Leones; together with three other kings, his grandfather Abi Abdilehi, his third ſon Abil Hagex Juzaf, and another of his deſcendants: to this chapel the pariſh church of the Alhambra was tranſported

Deſcription of the Chapel.

ported in the reign of Philip II. and remained there 30 years; at preſent it is ſtripped of every ornament, abandoned both by Moors and Chriſtians.

Over the door is ſtill to be ſeen the following verſe of the Alcoran:

"The permanent kingdom, the "honour without diminution of its "owner: There is no other God "but God."

This laſt phraſe, which is the grand article of the Mooriſh faith, is repeated in every part of the room.

At the heads of the ſepulchre of each king, were originally placed upright four alabaſter ſtones, with inſcriptions on one ſide, and epitaphs in

in verſe on the other, written in gold letters on a blue ground. Louis de Marmol, who was well verſed in the Arabian idiom, ſaw and tranſlated them into Spaniſh. That of Iſmael was as follows:

Monument of Iſmael.

"In the name of God clement "and merciful.

"This is the ſepulchre of the "glorious king, who died in defence "of the law of God; the conqueror "of the Chriſtians; the exalter of the "law of the choſen and beloved "prophet; the juſt, the valorous, "the warlike governor; lord of the "army, and executor of the law; "high and mighty in birth and "deeds; fortunate above all kings, "and the moſt zealous for the ho-

"nour

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" nour of God; arm of the forces;
" light of the cities; he that always
" kept his ſword ſharp for the de-
" fence of the law; he whoſe boſom
" glowed with the pious love of his
" God.

" The warlike and triumphant
" king, by the grace of God, governor
" of the Moors, Abil Walid Iſmael,
" ſon of the excellent, moſt valiant, of
" an high and pure race, the glorious
" deceaſed Abi Ceyed Farakh, ſon of
" the matchleſs and choſen defenders
" of the law of ſalvation.

" The deceaſed Abil Gualid Iſmael,
" the ſon of Nacer.

" God glorify him with his good
" ſpirit, and ſuſtain him with the
" moſt

" moſt healthful ſuccour of his mercy,
" that he may always remember
" and confeſs, THAT THERE IS NO
" OTHER GOD BUT GOD.

" He warred in defence of the law
" of God, who gave him victory over
" the territories and cities, and the
" death of the unbelieving Kings his
" enemies, which will be accounted
" to him in that day, when we ſhall
" be all ſummoned before the tribu-
" nal of God: who was pleaſed to
" put an end to his days, when he
" was moſt fit to die; and out of his
" infinite mercy called him to him-
" ſelf, having the duſt of the militia
" in the plaits of his garments, after
" a life ſpent in fighting the battles
" of the Lord. He was born (God
" grant him his grace) in the for-

" tunate

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"tunate hour of the break of day, "on Friday the 17th of the month "of Xaguel, in the year of the He-"gira 677. He was proclaimed "King on Thurſday the 27th day "of the month of Xaguel 713. He "died on Monday the 26th day of "the month of Argel El Fard 725.

"Bleſſed and exalted be he who "reigns and endures for ever, who "ordained a final period to all his "creatures, that they may know and "confeſs, that He is the true God, "and that THERE IS NO OTHER GOD "BUT GOD."

On the other ſide of the tomb-ſtone, is a long piece of poetry, a tranſ-lation of which would be too tedious, and loſe all its original merit. It is a

2 panegyrick

panegyrick on the king, who is therein, according to the Mahometan belief, ſuppoſed to be received into Paradiſe; and the blood and ſweat of his brow wiped off by the beautiful hands of virgins, who give him to drink of the living waters of heaven. His murtherers the devil is to feed with the putrid excrements of thoſe condemned in hell.

Obſervations on the Monument.

This monument contains an abreviated hiſtory of the life of Iſmael, his family, deſcent, and principal actions; the kings he is ſaid to have ſlain are doubtleſs the two Infants in the Vale of Granada. The metaphor of his dying, with the duſt of the militia in the plaits of his garment, is noble; to underſtand it we muſt obſerve, that in the Mooriſh law the whole

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whole body of the people are called a militia, not as the Chriſtian church to fight againſt the devil and his works, but a furious ſect who are bound to extirpate all thoſe who diſſent from them.

The title of Naçar, from whom all the Granada Kings affected to deſcend, was of the ſame import and eſteem among them, as that of Cæſar to the Roman emperors; they are often, in their poetry and inſcriptions at Granada, called ſimply by that name, of which we have numerous inſtances in thoſe exiſting to this day in the Alhambra. One in particular I remember in the ſuperb hall of Comares over a window, which, for its beauty and elegant turn of thought,

well

well deſerves here to be repeated; it is compoſed of five verſes of eleven ſyllables, after the manner of the Spaniſh Quintillas, and alludes to a garden and fountain juſt under the window:

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Arabick Verſes.

"I am a garden of plants excelling in beauty
"and harmony;
"Look at my baſon, can any thing equal its
"cryſtalline water?
"You will not find any thing comparable to
"me, ſave the moon in its full.
"And Naſer, whoſe I am, is the ſun, that com-
"municates to me my light.
"Nothing is capable of eclipſing me, for I will
"conquer every obſtacle to behold his face."

The royal houſe of Malaga being thus eſtabliſhed on the throne of Granada, the annals of this city are once more mixed with thoſe of the kingdom; henceforward Malaga, the he-

 reditary

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reditary royalty of the kings, was always governed in their name by a prince of the blood.

Mahomad Aben Nazar, resides six Months in Malaga 1432.

In 1432, Mahomad Aben Nazar, descendant of Ismael, being expelled from the kingdom, fled to Malaga, where he was received and protected, and reigned during the short life of his antagonist, who died six months after.

Albo Hardil, Arrahaez of Malaga 1480.

In 1480, we find Arrahaez of Malaga, Albo Hardil, by others named Abi Abdala, brother to Abel Hascen, king of Granada, a valiant chief, who, in 1483, won the famous battle called De las Llomas de Malaga, in the mountains to the East of Malaga, against the Marquis of Cadiz, wherein perished most of the Christians, with

Wins the Battle of Las Llomas de Malaga 1483.

three

three brothers and two nephews of the marquis. This overthrow happened in the month of May.

Book IV.

Afcends the Throne of Granada 1485.

It feems the peculiar fortune of the Arrahaez's of Malaga to be called to the crown of Granada. In 1485, Albo Hardil, with the common confent of the people, mounted the throne in the room of his brother, who was old, infirm, and blind, to the prejudice of his nephew Abdeli, who was detefted for a difhonourable peace he had made with the Chriftians.

Routs 90 Spaniard and flays them.

On his road from Malaga to the capital, he fell in with 90 Spaniards, who had made an excurfion out of Alhama, and cut off their heads, which were hung to the tails of his foldiers' horfes; with thefe barbarous

 trophies

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His Entry into the Capital

trophies he made his triumphal entry into Granada, amidſt the ſhouts of the populace, who therein could not diſcern their own more ſwift deſtruction.

Ferdinand V. reduces Coyn, Munda, Tolox, Ronda, and Marvella

About the ſame time, the empire of the Moors in Spain drawing near to its final period, Ferdinand V. king of Caſtille, having taken Ronda and all the neighbouring towns, led his victorious troops into the vale of Malaga, which he ravaged two years ſucceſſively.

At this period were likewiſe delivered from the Mahometan yoke, Coyn, Munda, Tolox, Marvella, and all the circumjacent places; and paſſing on to reconnoitre Malaga, he deſtroyed the fortreſs of Aben Almadala.

When

Ali Dordux, Arrahez of Malaga 1485.

When Albo Hardil quitted Malaga in 1485, he beſtowed the government of the city on Ali Aben Dordux, grandſon of Mahomet Aben Nazar, fourteenth king of Granada. This prince was ſuſpected of holding a correſpondence with the Chriſtians, and being affected to them, the truth of which ſeemed in the ſequel to be confirmed by the many honours and favours beſtowed upon him by the king of Caſtille; though as he, to the hour of his death, conſtantly refuſed embracing the Chriſtian religion: it may well be believed his conduct was directed by the then deſperate ſtate of the Moors' affairs, the unavoidable neceſſity of their ſubmitting to the Chriſtian yoke, and his prudent deſire to mitigate their fate by a timely be-

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fpeaking the clemency of the conqueror.

Ferdinand V takes Velez 1487.

Ferdinand V. having in the fpring of the year 1487, reduced the city of Velez, feven leagues to the Eaft of Malaga, and Albo Mardil, king of Granada, being embarraffed in a civil war with his nephew, he proceeded to the conqueft of Malaga. His firft care was to write a letter to Ali Dordux, requiring him to deliver up the city. This fummons was carried to Malaga by Hernando El Pulgar [g]. Ali Dordux not being able to comply with the king's defire, returned for

Prepares to befiege Malaga

Writes to Ali Dordux.

[g] This was not Hernando del Pulgar, the hiftorian, but a nobleman in the army of Ferdinand V. who lies buried in the entrance of the royal chapel in Granada, and whofe defcendants are now Marquis's of Salar.

anfwer,

answer, "That he was ready to serve "his highness in every thing that "did not thwart the obligation he "had to defend that city, and take "care of the people committed to "his charge."

His Answer.

Malaga was, at that time, one of the strongest cities of the kingdom, and the number of its inhabitants doubled by the multitude of Moors that had fled for shelter to its walls, from all the towns and villages of the circumjacent country; besides whom the king had left in it, as I have already observed, an army of Gomeles mountaineers from Barbary, commanded by Hamete Hali, of the tribe of Zegris, Aben Comixa, and Abdervart, experienced and valiant officers.

Situation of Malaga at that Time.

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On the news of king Ferdinand's meſſage to Ali Dordux, Albo Hardil, miſtruſting the fidelity of his couſin, ſent an order to Hamete Hali, to take the command of the town, and defend it to the laſt extremity, well knowing that the entire deſtruction of the Moors muſt be the conſequence of the loſs of Malaga.

Account of the Siege of Malaga.

Antonio de Nebrixa [b], and Hernando del Pulgar, have both left us ample accounts of this ſiege; the army of the Chriſtians conſiſted of upwards of 60,000 combatants, in which was

[b] The Chronicle of Nebrixa printed in Valladolid 1565, that of Ambroſio Morales printed in Alcala 1574 3 toms. folio, together with the Hiſtory of the Rebellion of the Moors by Marmol dated in Malaga 1600, and Jayme Bleda's Mooriſh Chronicle printed in Alcala 1598, all become exceeding ſcarce in Spain, I purchaſed at a very great expence out of a library in Granada.

all

all the flower of the nobility of Spain, headed by the king himſelf: their approach was on the ſea-ſide from the Velez road, and they appeared before the town the ſecond week in May. Their principal quarter, and where the king encamped, was on a mountain behind that of Gibralfaro, almoſt within gun-ſhot, but rather more elevated; to gain this poſt, was the work of a whole day, and the price of many lives; the Moors occupied the ſummit with three battalions, drove the Spaniards down the hill three ſeveral times, wounding and killing great numbers; the king's tent was placed at firſt on this hill; but the Moors, having the royal pavilion in view, never ceaſed firing againſt it, till the Spaniards removed it on another eminence further off; thence the lines of the camp extended

1487.

The Spaniards inveſt the Town by Land and Sea.

to

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to the gate of Granada, where Don Alonzo de Aguilar, the Alcalde of Los Donçeles, commanded· from the gate there was another line round the walls of the ſuburbs, down the Agua Medina to the ſea, ſo that the town, entirely ſurrounded, could have no communication with the country within, nor receive ſuccours from Granada; to the coaſt of Barbary, all paſſage was cut off by the Spaniſh fleet, commanded by the Count of Benevento and Antonio Bernal.

The Moors defend the Beach with six Gallies.

In the arſenal of the Moors were ſix Albatozas, or row-gallies, which they armed and put to ſea to defend the beach from the Spaniſh ſhips; theſe were continually ſkirmiſhing with their enemies, and endeavouring to break through them: in one of which

which fights they drove from the town the whole fleet, and ſunk a large veſſel belonging to the duke of Medina Sidonia.

Thus ſhut up, the Moors had nothing to truſt to but their own valour and the number and bravery of their men, though, alas! the multitude of inhabitants only ſerved to accelerate their ruin; in a month's time, all the proviſions were conſumed, and to diſtreſs them the more, Ferdinand ordered a great part of the army to endeavour to enter and carry the barrio of the city, wherein the Moors kept their horſes and cattle, and drew great ſuccours from the fruits of its gardens.

Attack of the Barrio

This aſſault laſted three days, and every foot of ground that the Spaniards

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niards gained was bathed in blood; no quarter was there given: it was the Moors laſt refuge; they fought with the greateſt bravery, and, defending the ground by inches, were driven into the city by the ſuperior force of the victorious Chriſtians.

Attack of the Bridge

An attempt to make themſelves maſters of the bridge, was attended with leſs ſucceſs and ſtill more bloodſhed. This bridge was defended at each entrance by two towers; the furthermoſt of which the Spaniards blew up with gunpowder, but never could they make themſelves maſters of the other; ſo deſperately was it defended by the Moors, who loſt in this attack a number of their braveſt men, and among them two of their principal captains, ſons of Malaga,

Cidi

Cidi Mahommad, and Durrhamen, mourned by the whole city, though rather to be envied than pitied, becauſe they ſurvived not the deſtruction of their nation.

Attack of Gibaltaro.

The artillery, planted in the king's quarter on the mountain Gibralfaro, beat down the great tower of the caſtle, another turret near it, and the wall between them; the Marquis of Cadix advanced to attack and enter the breach ſword in hand; but the beſieged, not loſing courage, drew out 2,000 men; and, on the approach of the Spaniards, animated by deſpair, made a dreadful havock among them, tumbling great numbers headlong down the hill, and obliging the reſt to retire to their former poſt. The Chriſtians loſt in this affair ſeveral captains

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captains of note, Garci Bravo, Alcalde of Atiença, Inigo Lopez de Medrano, Lord of Cavanillas, Gabriel de Sotomayor, and two noblemen of Gallicia; the Marquis himſelf was wounded in the arm with an arrow.

Subterraneous Fights.

But the moſt bloody of all the actions during the ſiege were the ſubterraneous fights between the men who had undermined the walls of the city in different places, and the Moors who, by countermines, had met them; ſix days they fought under ground without intermiſſion, both the dead and living replaced by their countrymen from time to time, as theſe fell and thoſe grew tired; at length the Moors beat the Spaniards from all their works, which they ruined and filled up, and thereby ſaved the city; nothing can exceed

2 the

the horrour of ſuch engagements, rendered ſtill more fearful with the gloomy light of torches, by the blaze of which the combatant reſiſted his adverſary body to body, a ſword in one hand, and a dagger in the other, and this not only in a ſingle part, but five or ſix at once.

King Ferdinand deſpairing to gain the place, his camp being diminiſhed by the ſword and ſickneſs, and his powder failing, the Queen arrived with freſh ſupplies of men and money in July; they wrote to Portugal for gunpowder, and diſpatched a veſſel to Algeziras, then in ruins, to gather up all the ſtone balls which Alonzo XI. had thrown into that city when he beſieged it.

The

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Succour of 200 Moors.

The Moors ſtill kept up their courage, depending upon ſuccours from Granada; which city, at this fatal period, was torn to pieces by the factions of the two kings, uncle and nephew; the former indeed, to whom Malaga belonged, ſent a body of men to their aſſiſtance from Guadix, but the infatuated Audali marched out of Granada and routed them, thereby determining the loſs of Malaga, and haſtening his own ruin; notwithſtanding 400 Moors aſſembled ſecretly, and endeavoured, by ſurprize, to paſs the Spaniſh lines, by the ſide of the ſea, and enter the city; of theſe 200, partly by ſwimmi g, and partly by jumping over the ſtakes and fences of the camp, got into the town, at the expence of the lives of their companions.

With

Furious Attempt of a Moor.

With them went a fanatic, named Abraen Algerbi, native of the kingdom of Tunis, who had deceived himſelf into a ſuppoſition that he ſhould deliver his countrymen from their impending fate, by murthering the king; a diabolical policy, too frequently read of in the hiſtories of all nations and religions. This wretch being taken without reſiſtance, and aſking to ſpeak with his majeſty, was carried, dreſſed as he was with his alfanje by his ſide, to the tent of the Marqueſa de Moya, where was Don Alvaro, ſon of the Duke of Braganza, and his wife, waiting the leveé of the King, who was aſleep; the Queen providentially having refuſed to ſee him. The infidel, deceived by [illegible]neſs of the dreſſes of Don Alvaro, and the marchioneſs, and not underſtanding

 their

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their tongue, concluded them to be the royal perſons, and, drawing his ſword, gave the duke a violent ſtroke on the head, and wounded the marchioneſs, before he was cut in pieces.

[illegible] of the Ga[illegible]

This deſperate attempt meeting with the ſucceſs it deſerved, the proſpect of the beſieged became every day more lamentable; nothing can be more affecting than the accounts hiſtorians give us of the diſtreſs and miſery of the Moors, for above a month before they ſurrendered, moſt of their troops and chieftains had periſhed in the defence of the poſts; and of 15,000 Gomeles, only a few hundred common ſoldiers, and not one captain, remained alive. Multitudes of the inhabitants died daily of hunger, eſpecially the Jews; all the

the bread and barley of the place had been gathered together by the governor, and diſtributed as long as it laſted to thoſe who manned the walls, four ounces in the morning and two at night: as for the reſt of the people, they fed (thoſe who could get it) on the fleſh of dead horſes, and other animals, and the hides of beef ſodden; bread they made of the wood of palms dried and ground, and to their children they gave vine-leaves fryed in oil. In this dreadful extremity, the chief men of the city aſſembled together, and went to Hamete Zeli, conjuring him to have compaſſion on their ſituation, and to deliver up the town to the enemy, rather than ſee thoſe, whom the ſword had ſpared, periſh with hunger.

They deſire to ſurrender.

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Speech of the Alfaqui to the Arrajaez.

" Do not thou, ſaid their leader
" Abraham Alhariz, the Alfaqui, be
" harder-hearted than our enemies;
" the cry of our wives and children
" is unſupportable, and we have no
" bread to give them. Doſt thou
" imagine our walls are ſtronger than
" thoſe of Ronda, or our ſoldiers
" more valiant than thoſe of Loxa?
" Behold the pride of Ronda is hum-
" bled, and the cavalry of Loxa could
" not reſiſt the army of theſe princes
" who have ſo long beſieged us!
" Doſt thou ſtill deceive thyſelf with
" the hopes of ſuccours from Gra-
" nada? Granada, alas! has loſt its
" ſtrength, its glory is extinct, and
" all its valiant knights are no more."

The Arrajaez, reflecting on the truth of what they ſaid, and filled with

with compaſſion for the citizens periſhing for want hourly before his eyes, gave them this anſwer, worthy to be recorded.

His Anſwer.

" Open the gates! let in our
" enemies! and ſee what mercy you
" can obtain from them! As for me,
" none, I know, I am to expect; I
" took charge of this place with ob-
" ligation to die or loſe my liberty
" in its defence, that of my religion,
" and the honour of him who in-
" truſted it to me! I have done my
" duty; but, if I could have had my
" choice, I would have preferred, to
" a miſerable captivity, a glorious
" death, defending this unhappy
" city."

 Accord-

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Accordingly, the Alfaqui, with Amarben Amar, and fourteen others, the principals of each of the tribes of the city, were deputed with the following letter to the Spanifh camp:

Letter of the Inhabitants to the King and Queen.

" Glory be to the all-powerful God!
" To our lords and mafters the king
" and queen, greateft of all kings
" and princes: God magnify them!

" We your fervants and flaves,
" the citizens, great and fmall of this
" miferable city, recommend them-
" felves to your grandeur, and kifs
" the earth under your feet, begging
" you will remedy them in their
" great affliction, and not difpife the
" fubmiffion of fuch a numerous
" people, but extend your royal
" clemency towards them, as your
" noble

" noble progenitors, great and mighty
" kings, have given you an example.

" You cannot be ignorant (God
" exalt your power!) how Cordova
" was beſieged a long time; and,
" when half the city was taken, the
" Moors defended themſelves in the
" other part, till their bread and
" water were conſumed, and they in
" greater diſtreſs than we are; but
" they intreated the great king, your
" anceſtor, and he pardoned them,
" and heard their words, and gave
" them all that they had; he took
" nothing from them, gaining im-
" mortal fame.

" Likewiſe the valiant infant Fer-
" dinand beſieged the city of An-
" tiquera two months and a half,

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"and took the town; but the castle
"held out seven days, when their
"water failed them; they then threw
"themselves at his mercy, and he
"received them favourably; for
"which his memory is blessed to the
"day of judgment: and since the
"fame of your virtue, honour, and
"piety, is exalted above all the kings
"and princes, your predecessors, do
"not turn away your face from us,
"who rest entirely on your favour,
"and put ourselves under your pro-
"tection; so do to us as your mag-
"nificent forefathers, that we may
"recount your praise and fame all
"over the earth."

The King's

This affecting petition being trans-
lated from the Arabick into Spanish,
and read in council, the king gave
for

for anſwer, "That it was now too
"late to ſue for favour or grace; and,
"ſince hunger and not good-will
"forced them to ſubmit, they muſt
"undergoe the laws of the con-
"queror, and ſuch as he ſhould mark
"out ſhould be put to death, and
"the reſt ſold for ſlaves."

Deſpair of the Citizens.

This hard ſentence ſo unworthy a Chriſtian prince, and ſo incompatible with the merciful ſpirit of that goſpel whoſe cauſe Ferdinand pretended to be fighting, exaſperated the miſerable inhabitants to ſuch a degree, that in their firſt fury they determined to hang the 500 Chriſtian ſlaves in their power, on the battlements of the Alcaſaba, as a ſpectacle to the Spaniards, to whom they threatened to march out and ſell their lives dearly, with

arms

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arms on their backs, that they might purchaſe their victory with blood, and the memory of this ſiege be noted in all ages while the world endured.

Affecting Scene of delivering up the City.

The old men, Alfaquis, and Ali Dordux, by their intereſt and reaſon, having at length perſuaded them to ſubmit to their fate, they were all conducted, by the king's order, into the corals of the Alcaſaba, the men ſeparated from their wives and children in the lower court; as for Hamete Zeli, whoſe only crime was the having made ſo gallant a defence, he was loaded with irons, and thrown into a dungeon, where he was never more heard of.

No tongue can deſcribe the deſolation of the women and children on this

this fatal and eternal ſeparation from all that was dear to them; as they marched through the ſtreets, and quitted their houſes, which they were never more to enter, they wrung their hands, and, liſting their eyes to heaven, exclaimed,

Lamentation of the Women.

" Ill-fated Malaga! behold how " thy ſons abandon thee! What will " become of thy ancients and ma- " trons? And how will thy tender " maidens, delicately educated, be " able to endure hard ſlavery? Can " the Chriſtians tear the infants from " the breaſts of their mothers, and " their wives from the arms of their " huſbands, without ſhedding tears? " The beauty of thy towers, the " ſtrength of thy caſtles, the height " of thy walls, could not defend thine " inha-

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"inhabitants; the earth, which fed "and nourifhed them to this day, "will not be fuffered to cover them "in death, becaufe they have "incurred the anger of their "Creator [b]!"

Malaga furrenders the 18th of Auguft 1487.

Malaga opened its gates to the Chriftians, after a fiege of three months and three days, on Saturday the 18th of Auguft 1487, having been in poffeffion of the Mahometans 772 years; of 30,000 Moorifh inhabitants exifting at the beginning of the fiege, above half had perifhed by the fword or famine; part of the reft were fold to redeem Chriftian flaves in Africa; part given to the chiefs and captains of the army, and diftri-

[b] This is tranflated literally from Nebiixa, who was prefent at this affecting fight.

buted

buted all over Spain; the king ſent an hundred of the Gomeles as a preſent to the Pope; and Donna Iſabel fifty young virgins to the queen of Naples, and thirty to the court of Portugal; ſo that this unfortunate people were diſperſed all over the earth. A deſtruction more compleat no nation ever experienced.

Some Account of Ali Dordux.

From this univerſal calamity was excepted Ali Dordux, who introduced the royal ſtandard and Chriſtians into the town, and his ſon attacked, ſword in hand, Hamete Zeli, and forced the Alcaſaba, where that unfortunate general wanted ſtill to defend himſelf; for which action Ferdinand V. gave liberty to him and eight families, his relations, and all their goods and poſſeſſions.

To

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To Ali Dordux in particular were aſſigned, by order of the king, 24 houſes, with four ſhops and a bake-houſe, together with the adjoining moſque for himſelf, family, and relations; they were ſituated in the Calle Del Horno, from the New Gate to the Fleſh-Market, in the Barrio de la Moreria, or Quarter of the Moors, of which he was reckoned the head; they likewiſe gave a houſe to Ali El Fadala, another to Comen Aben Homar, and one to the Alcalde of Comares, all relations of Dordux, who had moreover allotted to him a meadow where he uſed to keep his cattle, called Diara Nakhale, or the Field of Bees, and a parcel of arable land on the right ſide of the Agua-Medina, under the mountains, together with lands,

4 vine-

vineyards, and olive-yards, in the neighbourhood of Churiana.

In 1490, the king offered Dordux feven fchedules in blanc, for him to fill up with fuch privileges as he thought proper, if he would be perfuaded to turn Chriftian; which he conftantly refufed, begging for leave to go and end his days in Fez, where he had fent his riches before him: but Ferdinand V. fearing he might be tempted to return with troops to trouble the kingdom, would not confent to his demand; but, well knowing the refpect the Moors of the country bore him, and the fervice he might render to the ftate by keeping them in conftant fubmiffion, he created him Jufticia Major of the Bifhoprick of Malaga, by a royal cedula, dated the

His Privileges.

ANNALS OF MALAGA. the 15th of February 1490; he gave him power to name Alguaziles over all the Moorifh villages, and to enable him to fend for his effects and money back from Barbary, on the 20th of May 1492 he granted him a Carta de Privilegio, that he might traffick by fea to all parts of Spain, and his fhips go to Africa, without let or moleftation of his fleets, whom he ordered to fuccour and affift them.

The King's Letter to him. Ali Dordux was fo confidered by the Catholic king, that there is extant a letter, under his own hand [*i*], dated the 26th of April, 1496; in which he defires him to make ufe of his intereft among the Moors, and perfuade them to fubmit to a tribute

[*i*] The original letter was fhewn to me in Malaga by the Canon Conde.

he wanted to lay on them. He died in Antiquera about the year 1502.

Dies in 1502.

His ſon Mahomad, Ali Dordux, and his wife, two years before, were converted to the Chriſtian faith; and Mahomed at his baptiſm took the name of the Prince Don Juan, only ſon to Ferdinand and Iſabel, who probably was his ſponſor; thenceforward he ſtyled himſelf Don Juan de Malaga, and took for arms, as deſcendant of the kings of Granada, five pomgranates, and the city of Malaga quartered, with the arms of Arragon and Leon, ſurmounted with a crown.

His Son turns Chriſtian, and takes the Name of Don Juan de Malaga.

His Arms

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and Motto.

His motto was thus,

Malaga mui noble y leal,
A ſus reyes ſiempre ha ſido,
Los, que ſon de ſu appellido,
Es ſu origen ſangre real,
Y de ſolar conocido.

In ENGLISH.

Malaga noble and loyal
To its kings has ever ſtood.
Thoſe that bear its name
Are born of royal blood,
High in birth and fame.

This noble gentleman lived many years in Malaga, always faithful to the crown of Caſtille, and had his manſion in the Plaçuela, or little ſquare of his name. In 1501, on the general

general inſurrection of his country-men, in the Sierra Bermeja, he went up, by order of the king, into the mountains of Ronda, where he pacified the Moors, and perſuaded them to lay down their arms.

Sequel of the Siege of Malaga.

Returning to the ſiege of Malaga, after the city had been cleanſed of the multitude of dead bodies that infected the ſtreets at the time of its ſurrender, the king and queen went in proceſſion to the head moſque of the town, which had been purified and conſecrated by Don Pedro Gonzales de Mendoſa, the cardinal of Spain, and returned God thanks for the victory obtained over the enemies to the name of Chriſt.

Ferdinand V. and Isabel re-establish its ancient Bishoprick.

These princes re-eſtabliſhed the ancient biſhoprick of Malaga, ſettled its revenues, and the juriſdiction of the city over Ronda, Velez, Cartama, Coyn, and other towns to the Eaſt and Weſt of Malaga. Commiſſaries were appointed to diſtribute lands and houſes to the multitude of Chriſtians that flocked from all parts, induced by the fruitfulneſs of its territory, and the mildneſs of the climate.

The City re-peopled by Chriſtians.

Since which time Malaga has encreaſed in wealth, buildings, and number of inhabitants, who, reviving its ancient trade of wine and fruits, once more ſet themſelves to cultivate and propagate the generous grape.

Revival of the ancient trade

The Genoeſe were its firſt principal merchants, but, in proceſs of time,

time, Englifh, Fleming, German and Dutch factors, came to fettle and eftablifh a correfpondence with their feveral nations. The excellency of the wine of Malaga foon began to be known and efteemed in Europe, and fhips from all parts to frequent its port. The founders and firft traders to this city, were the honourable and princely Phœnicians; and it may be truly faid, that the prefent merchants of the different factories not only keep up the remembrance of the Tyrian magnificence, but even exceed them in the richnefs of their drefs, ftate of their houfes, their villas of the vale, and coftly retreats in the mountains.

Its fine bay, and lucrative trade to all parts of the North, for fome centuries paft, have rendered Malaga a

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rich and populous town, ſecond to none in Spain, except Cadiz. The Spaniſh monarchs, attentive to its conſequence, and the large revenue they draw from its cuſtom-houſe, have conſtantly preſerved it from the inſults of an enemy by a ſtrong garriſon, and adorned it with a ſtately mole, and one of the fineſt cathedrals in Europe.

CHAPTER III.

Book IV.

Present Aspect of Malaga.

IN the year 1487, when Malaga was taken from the Moors, its circumference was much the ſame as at preſent: the ancient walls have been repaired by Charles V. and always kept up, on account of the duties of millones the king receives for all proviſions that enter the gates; indeed the preſent aſpect of Malaga is entirely Mooriſh; whether you behold it from the ſea, the vale, or the mountains, you on every ſide ſee it ſurrounded by Arabian fortifications, and crowned with the noble caſtles of Gibralfaro and the Alcaſaba: the works and buildings of that nation

MALAGA. will therefore firſt offer themſelves to our view*; and an inveſtigation of the monuments they have left behind them of their power and magnificence, cannot fail to afford us many particulars of the arts, policy, and ingenuity of a people, that, from an habitation of almoſt 800 years, had a fair claim to a country, which they had conquered, ſword in hand, in leſs than two ſummers, from the barbarous Gothic ſubverters of the Roman empire [i].

[i] The Andalucian Moors ſo greatly regretted their being driven out of Spain, that thoſe among them, who afterwards ſettled on all the oppoſite coaſt of Barbary, carried with them, and tranſmitted to their deſcendants, the titles, deeds, and charters of the eſtates they poſſeſs in this country, who carefully preſerve them with a vain hope, that the emperor of Morocco will one day pave the way for their return.

At

The four Caſtles of Malaga.

At the time of its conqueſt, Malaga had four caſtles: Gibralfaro on the top of the hill, to the Eaſt of the town, ſtill ſtanding; and below it, on a riſing ground, the Alcaſaba, or palace of the governor; the third fortreſs was called Las Attarazanas; the fourth caſtle, which Antonio Nebrija named Caſtel de los Genoeſes, is no more.

The walls of the town reached from the Alcaſaba to the Attarazanas, in a ſtreight line, near a mile in length, having the water waſhing them, and two towers projecting into the ſea, to defend the paſſage under them; one at the South-Eaſt end of the Alcaſaba, and the other advancing like a ſpur (as Nebrija terms it) from the towers of the Attarazanas; thence the walls run up the Carreteria Northwards,

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wards, taking a ſweep till they rejoin the North part of the Alcaſaba.

The Gates of the Town.

In this circuit they had ſeveral gates; the principal were la Puerta de Granada (now blocked up) towards the mountains; La Puerta de Antiquera, and El Poſtigo de Aranze, facing the plain; and fronting the ſea La Puerta del Mar, called by the Moors Bab-Eltee, La Puerta Eſparteria, and ſeveral others, beſides ſalee ports and gates from the caſtles, both facing the water and the mountains.

Among which gates is the moſt noted one of the arſenal of the Alcaſaba, wherein is a low iron plated door, that the vulgar, by tradition from father to ſon, conſtantly calls La Puerta de la Caba[k]; affirming it

[k] This door may be ſeen in my View of the Mole of Malaga.

to

to be the ſame through which Florinda, the daughter of the Count Don Julian, paſt to embark for Africa, and ſeek the reparation of her deflowered virginity in the deſtruction of her country; which tale is repeated both by Raſis, the archbiſhop Don Rodrigo, Florian O Campo, Morales, and even Garibay and Mariana. True it is, the Caba did embark at Malaga, and equally probable from this very ſpot, this fortreſs then exiſting; but the preſent arch, to which this celebrated gate is fixed, was, moſt undoubtedly, the fabrick of the Moors five hundred years after. The true name of this gate, according to Aldarette and Morejon, in his Hiſtory of Malaga, is, Del Alcaba, or Puerta de la Cueſta, being placed at the bottom of the hill.

La Puerta de la Caba:

Its true Etymology.

3 Marmol

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Marmol again gives it another derivation, The Gate of the Slaughter, as the Moors there made a terrible one of the Goths when they took it.

Suburbs of the Victoria and Los Capuchinos.

Of the ſuburbs, that of the Victoria and the Barrio de los Capuchinos were then walled in and ſtrongly fortified; the remains of their walls are ſtill to be traced.

Del Purchel.

De la Trinidad.

The Barrio del Purchel, and that of the Trinity, being both on the further ſide of the Agua Medina, and of too great extent to be defended, was abandoned and demoliſhed by the Moors, when they found the Spaniards approach to beſiege them. Theſe had a communication with the city, by means of a ſtone bridge, defended by two towers, which

which we had occasion to mention during the siege. This bridge, according to the testimony of the author of La Poblation General de Espana, was a most ancient structure, built by the Phœnicians, and still standing in 1661, when a storm of rain, on the 22d day of September, carried it away, together with its towers, into the sea, into which were forced, by the same violence, the walls and materials of 1600 houses, and above 2000 souls drowned. A new bridge has been since rebuilt. In those two suburbs reside at present sea-faring people, and towards The Trinity those that work in the fields and gardens that surround both.

The Bridge.

The Moorish castle of Gibralfaro was deemed by the Spaniards, at the time

Gibralfaro.

MALAGA. time of the ſiege, an impregnable fortreſs, and is at this day one of the moſt perfect models of the kind exiſting. It is ſurrounded by a double wall, from the outermoſt of which project towers, with double gates towards the mountain and the city, placed at ſuch diſtance from the gates of the inner wall, that, although the enemy could take poſſeſſion of the former, they would be annoyed and cruſhed from the top of the walls as they marched to the attack of the other.

It occupies all the ſummit of the hill, in circuit about three furlongs, and undoubtedly, in all its parts, is a works of the Moors, and not, as Padre Roa will have it, of the Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, or

Romans;

Romans; who, notwithſtanding, from its ſituation, it may well be preſumed, had a fortification here as well as in the Alcaſaba below. This may be conjectured from its name, compoſed evidently of Gibel, in Arabic a Mountain, and φαρος in Greek, a Signal or Watch-tower. The Moors found on it a Watch-tower, called then by its Greek name Pharos, and thence naturally named the hill, The Mountain with a Pharos.

The ſituation of this hill, and the great command of proſpect Eaſtward, over the Mediterranean, towards the mother city of Tyre, whence the Phœnician merchants of Malaga, it is natural, ſhould look for their ſhips and merchandizes, is reaſon ſufficient to conclude, that they had a fortreſs and look-

MALAGA. look-out on this ſpot. Again, on the key-ſtone of the arch of the principal gate is carved a head in bas-relief, with moldings above and below it; this ſtone ſuiting the place, though longer than any other in the arch, was probably made uſe of by the Mooriſh architect without regarding the ſculpture, which is againſt their law, and of courſe would be prepoſterous to impute it to them. This is the ſole monument of Roman antiquity I could perceive in this caſtle.

Antient Bas-Relief.

The dome of the Donjon, or firſt tower you enter, is finely ornamented with a Moſaic. I took a drawing of it, which ſhall be engraved. The damp has much injured the colours, that are blue, green, and white.

Moſaic.

The

Mosque.

The next object worth our attention is a square mosque, whose doors are covered with plates of brass. On the walls are various works of stucco, and several passages of the alcoran, written after the manner of the Moors. The Catholic kings converted this mosque into a Christian church, which was dedicated to St. Louis the bishop, as the annual festival of this saint is celebrated in Spain on the nineteenth of August, the day on which this city was delivered up to the Christians. This chapel has been long since shut up, and the towers of the castle filled with gun-powder.

Well.

The greatest curiosity of Gibralfaro is a large well of fine spring-water, that descends 300 yards into the bowels of the mountain. The water is

MALAGA exceedingly light and well-flavoured; I both tasted and weighed it, being amazed that a mountain, washed by the briny waves, should be pregnant with such excellent springs, of which another, by the means of conduits in the time of the Moors, supplied all the Barrio of the Victory; their vestigia I traced on the North-side of the hill.

Brh. There is a second smaller well in one of the towers, and two very fine algibes, or baths; one at the mosque, and the other in the open court, not far from the great well; this latter is within four feet of the surface of the hill, built of stone, and arched to preserve the water fresh, measuring thirty feet long and ten wide, a beautiful and admirable

admirable work; the arches are lofty and entire, and refpire a coolnefs that invites one to bathe.

Castle of the Alcafaba.

The name of the fecond caftle, in Arabic, was القصر; in Spanifh, Alcafar, thence corrupted Alcafaba, fignifying a caftle and royal refidence. It accordingly ferved as a fortrefs that commanded the town, a palace for its arrahaez, and an arfenal for his gallies. Its fituation is on a rifing hill, with a gradual defcent each way, except to the Eaft, where it joins the fuperior mountain of Gibralfaro, with which it communicates by a double wall 900 feet long. On confidering the direction of thefe walls, almoft perpendicular up the hill, which is exceedingly fteep, and that they are built near five feet thick, fortified

Its Wall of Communication.

MALAGA.

with towers, battlements, and ſtone-ſteps on the inner ſide, for the convenience and protection of thoſe who manned them; one cannot help being ſtruck with ſuch a bold and ſtupendous undertaking, which rendered theſe two caſtles impregnable before the uſe of fire-arms; and even though Ferdinand V. had a park of artillery mounted againſt them, during the whole ſiege, he at laſt reduced the city only by famine.

The Alcaſaba was fortified in a moſt extraordinary manner, with three walls towards the ſea, and two facing the town. Antonio de Nebrixa counted, in the circumference of this caſtle, 110 large towers, beſides a great number of turrets, the largeſt of which are thoſe which ſurround the

the arſenal for the gallies, that is in the Weſt angle of the caſtle, cloſe to the ſea, and ſo low, that the water flowed in and formed a baſon capacious enough to contain 20 gallies. The walls round it were eighty feet high; and the three arches, for the reception of the barks, ſixty feet by thirty wide, and twelve feet thick: each of theſe arches had its gates, the grooves of whoſe hinges are ſtill to be ſeen, though they have long ſince been carried away, the arches walled up, and the ſea repelled by the mole.

The ground of this baſon is now turned into a garden, and, what is moſt ſurprizing, has in it a well of good water. This garden, lying low, warm, and well-ſheltered from the Northerly winds, grows plantains and

MALAGA — bananas as good and ſweet-flavoured as any I ever ate in the Madeiras.

The principal gate of the Alcaſaba faced the town, whoſe doors, plated with maſſy iron, are ſtill ſtanding. You enter it under a tower, round which you ſtill ſee the ſtone-ſeats whereon the Mooriſh guards repoſed. This tower has a ſecond gate, which when you have paſt, you turn to the left by a narrow way, defended in the middle by another gate; you then meet a tower like the firſt with double gates, and, turning to the right, go under a long covered way, which brings you to a ſixth gate, fronting another that leads to the arſenal and lower walls; leaving which on the right, you continue aſcending the hill between the ſecond and third wall, till you paſs a ſeventh

arch.

arch; and an hundred paces further, you come to what the Moors eſteemed their chief gate [*l*]. This gate the Moors called The Gate of Judgement, as under it, after a moſt ancient cuſtom in the Eaſt, the Arrajaez, or his Cadi, ſat and adminiſtered juſtice. Over it is the repreſentation of a key carved, the ancient ſymbol of the Mahometans; and above the key two bricks, with an Arabic inſcription, enamelled blue, each of them containing ſeven lines, but ſo effaced by the inclemency of the weather, as to be abſolutely unintelligible.

Chief Gate.

This tower, which is fortified with double gates, leads to a ſecond court; oppoſite to it is a very large and lofty tower flanked, and whoſe gates open to the ſummit of the hill, which is

[*l*] Of which a drawing ſhall be publiſhed.

MALAGA. ſlat, and forms an oblong ſquare, therein was La Torre del Homenage, and the governor's palace.

By this deſcription, you will find, we have paſſed five towers and eleven gates before we enter the center of the caſtle. I have been the more explicit, in order to give the ingenious reader an idea of the Mooriſh manner of fortification. The uſe of fire-arms has entirely changed the whole theory of the art of defence; but ſtill it is curious and pleaſing, to ſee the pains and care the Arabians took in fortifying their caſtles, and to contemplate the monuments of a nation that is now no more.

Mooriſh Arches deſcribed.

These gates the architects diſtinguiſh by the ſtyle of Mordiſs, of a far different conſtruction from either the Roman or Gothic, and which indiſputably

putably denotes a Moorifh building.
Their arches were circular, and defcending below their medium, or femi-circle caufed their plinths or impofts to advance beyond their due proportion. The key-ftone was always of marble or ftone, and the arch faced either with ftone or brick; but the impofts ever of a fine veined marble, of a different colour from the reft of the building, fo as to mark and be diftinguifhed at a diftance; this, which the Romans would have efteemed a defect, was, to the Moors, a beauty, and every gate to this fortrefs has plinths of a different colour, fome red, others green, yellow-veined with white or blue; the arch was generally crowned by a fort of fquare entablature, projecting a little from the walls, and defcending on each fide as low as the impoft.

The

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Moorish Gates.

The Moors ſtudying variety more than any thing in their buildings, it is difficult to find two gates ornamented alike, or after any one fixed rule or deſign; thus, for inſtance, the firſt and ſecond gates of the two caſtles, the gates of the ſtreet of Granada, and the famous one of the Attararanas, are all entirely different; nay, the ornaments of the three arches of the arſenal, though cloſe to each other, and of the ſame height, have not the leaſt reſemblance.

Variety of their Ornaments.

The Arabs had three ways of beautifying the gates and towers they intended to ornament; the firſt was

Stucco Work.

by a very curious Moſaic in ſtucco, of the incomparable and ever-during Yeſo of this country. The walls of moſt of the apartments of the Al-

hambra

hambra at Granada are done thus Book IV.
with a filligrane work, exceedingly ſine, light, and hardy; and in the remains of thoſe of the Alcaſaba is to be ſeen the ſame.

The ſecond was a kind of ſquare Brick Work.
or diamond, raiſed on the walls by two bricks, advanced edgeways about three inches from the ſuperficies, as in the gate of the arſenal [*m*], and the tower of the church of San Jago.

The third was by bricks, enamelled Enamels.
in different colours on their ſurfaces, moulded in the form and ſhape required. It is amazing how freſh the few of them, that have not been forced out of their places by violence, have preſerved their colours and poliſh

[*m*] Which ſhall be engraved.

to

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to this day; and, when entire and uninterrupted, this kind of Mosaic must have had a beautiful and pleasing effect.

Mosaics.

The Moors were not ignorant of the way of working Mosaics in the curious manner with marbles, an art that had lain forgotten from the time of the decay of Rome; an inimitable specimen of which we have in the cathedral of Cordova, originally a Moorish mosque, wherein is a chapel, the walls of which are entirely covered with a marble Mosaic, and in it not a piece bigger than a finger-nail.

The Moors used likewise to enamel on bricks sentences of the alcoran, for the ornament and sanctification of their mosques and palaces; the letters

letters are generally blue, and the ground white; I picked up two bricks, thus enamelled, thrown away among rubbifh, in the fields of the Capuchins.

Key over the Gate of the Alcafaba explained.

The key over the gate of the Alcafaba is the grand hieroglyphic of the Andalufian Moors. You fee it on every caftle, fortrefs, or royal building of that nation, all over the kingdom.

Its fignification is myfterious, and alludes to a paffage in the alcoran, wherein Mahomet boafts, "That "God gave him power over the heaven above and the fire beneath, "and a key, with the power of a "porter, that he may confide it to "thofe whom he may hereafter "chufe."

The

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Governor's Quarter.

The sovereign authority, royal birth, and great riches of Farachen, the Arrahaez of Malaga, who built these fortresses in the year 1279, would flatter one with the expectation of seeing some splendid apartments in the quarter where he resided; but, alas! it has had the misfortune to be the worst treated of any part of the castle. It is totally in ruins; no shape or form of a court is now to be distinguished, the whole being filled with heaps of rubbish, grown by time into hills as hard as the rocks they lie on, among which appear here and there pillars and blocks of marble. I could only trace four or five rooms, the roofs of which and the upper parts of the walls have been long destroyed. Of one, that seems to have been a large saloon, remains a carved door-

caſe, part of a wall ſtuccoed with Moſaics, a fine marble pillar, and the nich (inlaid with enamelled tiles) wherein the Moors, when they entered the apartment of their king, were obliged to depoſit their ſlippers, as they ever approached the preſence barefoot. Theſe niches in the Alhambra of Granada are inlaid with gold. By the abovementioned ſaloon is ſtanding a door-caſe, leading to an inner apartment, which is raiſed on an arch peculiar to the Arabs [*n*], nd ſupported by two delicate white arble pillars.

In the ſquare, behind the governor's quarter, is a large cave, paved and arched, with a reſpirail of a ſmall ſtair-caſe to deſcend it. Some people

[*n*] I have engraved it.

pretend

MALAGA. Masmorra.

pretend it was a masmorra or prison to confine the captive Christians; but I should rather judge it to have been a magazine for their gunpowder or provisions, especially their corn.

Bath.

In this Coral, near to La Torre del Omenage, are the remains of a bath, of an oblong square of thirty yards, which was well supplied with water from one of the springs of the Gibralfaro. The sides of the Algibe are still red with a vermilion the Moors made use of, and which never lost its colour.

It is found in large quantities in Spain, together with the quicksilver. The Romans highly prized it, as we learn from Pliny [o], who mentions

[o] Lib. xxxiii.

the

the mines of this mineral at Sisapona, in the environs of Ronda, and describes the whole process of painting a wall with vermilion, and varnishing it so as to render the colour permanent, and give the surface of the building all the polish and smoothness of marble; the Moors we here see were well acquainted with this art.

Well.

Behind La Torre del Omenage is a very deep well of exceedingly good water; and, from an angle of this square, descended into the town a subterraneous passage, built entirely of masonry, and consisting of two strong walls arched over, which seem to have had a communication with the large mosque, now the church of San Jago, near the gate of Granada.

Subterraneous Passage.

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Corals of the Alcasaba.

The corals or ſpaces between the lower walls, occupying all the South aſpect of the caſtle, may contain about five acres of ground, and the upper coral, that runs quite round the fortreſs, as much more; both which, for centuries, have been conſtantly ſown with corn.

It was in theſe corals that the unfortunate inhabitants of the city, after having ſuffered all imaginable evils during the ſiege, from the three capital enemies of human nature, ſword, peſtilence, and famine, and ſubmitting themſelves to a mercileſs conqueror, were driven, by order of Ferdinand V. like herds of cattle, and ſold for ſlaves, without any diſtinction of age, ſex, or condition [p].

[p] The price ſet on each Moor was 36 ducats; the Jews were forced to ranſom themſelves for 27,000 ducats.

The

The Attarazanas, in Arabic Al Darzana, The House of Victory, was a large and spacious building, in which the Moors not only fabricated their arms and military stores, but baked their biscuit, and kept magazines of every sort for their navy; at present it serves as a commodious barrack for a regiment of soldiers. The principal gate is entirely of free-stone, and ornamented on each side with the arms of the Moorish kings. Its architecture may be perceived in my View of Malaga from the Mole-head; and the arms may be seen in the annexed plate;

The Attarazanas.

Arms of the Moorish kings.

Which reads,

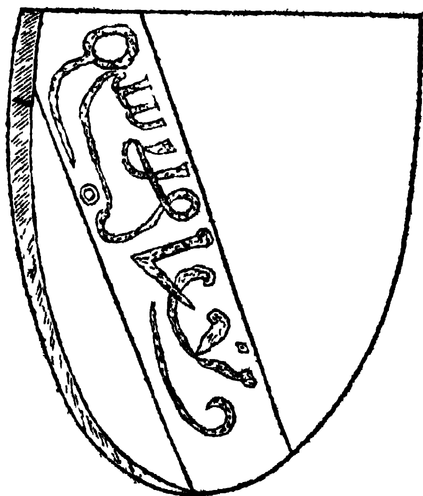
Va la Ghalib ila Allah.

In English,

And no Conqueror but God.

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I brought with me from Granada a tile enamelled with theſe arms. It is of a bright blue colour; the field of the eſcutcheon gold, as are the letters; and the ground of the band, white; it was taken from one of the ſaloons of the Alhambra.



El Caftll de los Genoefes.

The fourth caftle, mentioned by Antonio de Nebrixa to be, ftanding at the time of the fiege, and called El Caftillo de los Genoefes, it is difficult to determine where it ftood. The only mention he makes of it is, that it was towards the plain, and fortified with fix ftrong towers.

" En efta otra parte de lo Llãno de
" la Ciudad, efta una Fortalefa con feis
" Torres Grueffas y mui Altas, que
" fe dicen Caftil de Genoefes."

From its name, we may conclude, it was near the fea; the Genoefe in that age, and long after, carrying on all the trade of the Mediterranean. I fancy it was on the fpot, where now ftands the monaftery of the Carmelites, on the Weft-fide of the Agua Medina, clofe to the fea. I have feen

MALAGA. an old picture of Malaga [q], drawn before the convent was erected, wherein the tower appears perfect; and on the foundations before it, a modern battery, erected for artillery, the water at that time still washing the walls, though now three hundred yards removed. It was then called La Torre de Ronfeca. The indisputable antiquity of this tower is proved by the twenty-fecond ftone of Malaga.

Convent of The Trinity. Higher up the country, half a mile, the fuburb of The Trinity is bounded by a convent of that order,

[q] This picture was brought over by my late honoured relation Sir Charles Peers, who refided many years in Malaga as a merchant, and left it in 1696. It was fix feet high and twelve broad. He placed it on the noble ftair-cafe of Bromley-house, which was burnt to the ground about five years ago, and with it perifhed this and many other valuable pictures.

der, placed on a gentle hill, under which plainly appear foundations of an ancient caſtle.

Mooriſh Moſques in Malaga.

The cathedral of Malaga is built near upon the ſcite of the principal Mooriſh moſque, of which we have no account, ſave from Pedro Morejon, who ſays, it was one of the fineſt in Spain. This moſque ſerved for a town-houſe till the year 1493.

The pariſh-church of San Jago, the ſecond temple in Malaga for beauty and ſtatelineſs, was a Mooriſh moſque, that has preſerved its walls and form entire. The tower is curious, and in the true Mooriſh ſtile. The principal door-caſe is likewiſe Mooriſh; it is built of brick, with light pillars of the ſame, reaching half-way down the portal, under which were two delicate marble co-

lumns;

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lumns; about it was a Mosaic of blue, green, black, yellow, red, and white marbles, forming stars and intricate squares, all as fresh and compact as when first finished, though we may reasonably suppose it to have been built six hundred years, when the Mahometan empire in Spain was in its greatest prosperity.

Close to the flesh-market was a mosque, erected by the grand-father of Ali Dordux, over whose portal was the following inscription:

Inscription over it.

" Ali Aben Lell Abulfat Dordux built this
" mosque, and though the edifice be small, he
" dedicated it to the Great God, and offered
" himself for its humble porter."

This mosque was assigned to Ali Dordux, for the Use of his family, at the conquest.

We

Account of several other Mosques.

We have also the tradition of a mosque which stood where now the Conventico stands; and of another near the square on the ground of the Jesuits College.

Without the walls were several Moorish chapels of devotion and sanctuaries; one very famous in La Cruz de la Lagunilla, built by Cidi Buzadras, a Moorish hermit. The little mosque of Cidi Abdalla, was at La Cruz del Humilladero in the vale; but the most venerated and respected building in Malaga, was in the tower of the Atabal, so called because on holydays the Moors used to assemble there with music and drums. It was consecrated to Lala Arbeja, who was buried in it. She was a great saint among that deluded nation; a recluse by profession,

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a virgin, and famous for abſtinence and a mortified life; the Moors reported her to be a Xerifa, or princeſs, deſcendant of Mahomet.

Mooriſh College in Malaga:

Near the Bab Eltee was a very fine moſque and college, on the ground whereon now ſtands the cuſtom-houſe. An inſcription over the entrance was tranſlated by Juan Robles, a captive at the time of the ſiege, who well underſtood the Arabic, and ſerved as interpreter between Ferdinand V. and the Moors, at the time of delivering up the city.

Inſcription over it.

"In the name of God Almighty and Merciful.

"This is the college of Ali Ahumad; they "who enter into his chapel, ſhall hear its "doctrine explained.

"With the aſſiſtance of God I wrote this.

"The

"The praiſes of the All-powerful God be "upon Mulley Almanzor and upon his race; "and the benediction of God be upon the "Mooriſh nation."

By this inſcription it appears, that the college was founded in the reign of Jacob Almanzor, who died in the year 722.

The Arabs, it is well known, ſucceeded to the Romans, not only in their martial and ambitious ſpirit, but in their taſte for the arts and ſciences; wherever they eſtabliſhed themſelves, there they erected colleges and ſeminaries of learning, for which their eſteem and veneration is well expreſſed in an inſcription, ſtill exiſting at the town-houſe of Granada, which was erected on the ſcite of a college built by Abiaſhageg Juſeph,

Obſervations on the Learning of the Arabs.

MALAGA. king of Granada, in the year of the Hegira 750.

Inscription over a Moorish College at Granada.

"Thou that art so fortunate as to enter into "this house, destined for the habitation of the "sciences, and the benefit of future ages, "remark, that its foundations are laid in Justice "and Piety, by those who built it for the glory "of God.

"If thou beest desirous to apply thyself to "study, and to fly from the shades of ignorance, "in thy pursuit, thou wilt surely meet with the "beautiful tree of honour.

"Learning is like a bright star to the great, "raises the humble to equal lustre.

"If, when thine eyes are opened, thou re-"solvest to fly from evil, it will teach thee the "road to truth; which, if thou earnestly seekest, "thou wilt discover its brightness, like the rays "of a star through the dark clouds.

"If thou wilt make a right use of thy know-"ledge, and benefit by it, thou must turn thy "face to good works, and cast off all evil incli-"nations: the road to learning is not for those "whose souls are loaded with depraved avarice.

"Follow then my counsel, which thou wilt "reap the benefit of when thou art old, and "thou

"thou wilt be esteemed in thy youth, and
"honours will seek thee.

"Cast thine eyes on the people, and thou
"wilt distinguish many among them, who before
"were of no account, and for their learning
"shine like stars with infinite splendor.

"The sciences enlighten the heart, and guide
"it to rectitude and truth: they are our sincerest
"friends and counsellors.

"Accept, O God! so good a work, insti-
"tuted by Joseph, a star of the first magnitude,
"brilliant in the sciences and in the law."

After that of their law, the chief study of the Moors in Spain was medicine, geography, geometry, and astrology, and, above all, poetry.

When they made the conquest of Egypt, in the seventh century, they there found many Greek books of astronomy, which they translated; as they did the geography of Ptolemy, five hundred years before it was known

Astronomy.

Geography.

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known in the Weſtern empire among us. In the library of All Souls College at Oxford is a verſion from the Arabic into Latin of Ptolemy, done by Geraldus Cremonenſis.

Deſtruction of their Authors by the Archbiſhop of Toledo.

Of their written authors in this kingdom, the Cardinal Archbiſhop of Toledo, Don Franciſco Ximenez y Ciſneros, made a moſt lamentable deſtruction, when he burnt a million and twenty-five thouſand volumes in the ſquare of Granada; wherein, though moſt of them were alcorans, it is agreed, there were included numberleſs excellent books, whoſe loſs is deſervedly lamented.

Botany.

In the ſtudy and knowledge of botany the Arabs were moſt learned.

Book IV.

Physic Philosophy.

Famous Arabian Writers: Avicena Aben Zoar;

Aben Roush;

learned [r]. In the twelfth century, flourished at Cordova two most eminent physicians, Avicena and Aben Zoar, whose excellent writings on physic and philosophy have been preserved and translated into Latin. About the same time lived Aben Roush, the commentator and interpreter of Aristotle; he likewise wrote a book, De Substancia Orbis, De Sectis, De Theriaca, and a Treatise on Physic, much esteemed by the Spaniards to this day; they generally stile him Averroes.

[r] In the year 956, Don Sancho et Gordo, king of Castille, being afflicted with a dropsy, and not able to find a single physician in his own dominions, that could administer him any relief, went to Cordova, where the Arabic physicians cured him by the application of certain herbs.

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Rasis;

In the same age, Abubenque Mahomad Rasis wrote his Chronicle of Spain, about the year of our Lord 976. He was chronologist of the Miramomolin of Morocco and king of Cordova Dalharab. This work, translated into Spanish, is in high esteem; quoted and referred to by every succeeding historian, and its authority respected. The original, in Arabic, was existing in the archives of the church of Toledo in 1239; but has been since lost. A few manuscript Portugueze and Spanish versions are in the cabinets of the curious in Spain, but are very rare; they were translated in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Don Francisco Barban shewed me one of the Portugueze manuscripts of Rasis; from which I copied the quotations vol. I. p. 279. and vol. II. p. 237.

2 Albu-

Albucacim Tarif Abentarique wrote a Chronicle of the Conqueſt of Spain, which fell into the hands of Miguel de Luna, who was by birth a Moor, and interpreter of Philip II.; his tranſlation of it is in my library.

Abulcacim.

The Arabic idiom is judged, by all who have ſtudied it, to be moſt happily adapted to poetry. With it, as ſtatues and pictures were forbidden by their law, they adorned their public buildings, palaces, and gardens. Among the many beautiful epigrams inſcribed in every corner of the royal caſtle of the Alhambra in Granada, I was peculiarly charmed with twenty-four heroic verſes round the famous fountain of the lions, tranſlated by Don Juan Velaſquez de Echeverria, curate of the pariſh-church in that

Poetry:

 palace,

MALACA. palace, and which, even in English, do not entirely lose their original beauty.

Specimen of it.

"O you that behold these lions fixed in their "place, take notice, that the breath of life is "only wanting to their perfection.

"And thou, who inheritest this place with "the kingdom, mayest thou ever enjoy it, sur- "rounded with thy nobles, without trouble or "contradiction.

"God prosper thee for thy work, and never "permit thine enemy to be avenged of thee.

"God forbid! that this beautiful garden, "lively image of thy virtues, may ever be "rivalled by any other.

"All praise be to thee, our king Mahomad, "whose good qualities have paved the way to "the accomplishment of thy wishes.

"The fabric of this fountain is of pearl, in "which the water shines inimitable and white as "melted silver.

"Look on the water, behold its bason, and "try if its clearness will permit you to discern "that the stream stops or flows.

"Like

" Like a love-ſick youth, whoſe viſage is
" clouded by ſorrow and fear of ſpiteful envy,
" the water ſeems angry with the ſnow-white
" marble, and the ſtone jealous of the cryſtal
" ſtream.

" In its copious current may be ſeen the
" liberal and generous hand of our king, whoſe
" ſtrength is that of a lion incenſed."

Not leſs beautiful is another inſcription, which formerly exiſted on the walls of a ſmall royal ſummer-houſe, belonging to another garden in the Alhambra, and built by Abialhageg Juſeph.

" Thou, O Juſeph, haſt enabled me, and ren-
" dered me worthy of praiſe, and with thy cle-
" mency and thy goodneſs haſt favoured me;
" thou, who art eſteemed of all men for thy
" triumphs and glory, which from day to day
" are increaſing.

" Time itſelf obeys and owns thee for its ſu-
" perior, and every one rejoices in thy proſperity;
" and I, above all, rejoice in the works of thy
" hands, fit emblems of thy greatneſs and
" ſplendor.

 " In

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"In my fountain is a water of exquisite flavour, which springs up on high with beautiful harmony, and falls down in humiliation to thee.

"Its tremulous motion shews respect but not fear; for why should I wish to fly from Juseph, my king, my defender, and support? he that may be truly stiled, Lord of the created and perfect!"

Romance of the Moors.

In the little Spanish book of Las Guerras Civiles de Granada (which several modern learned Spaniards, and especially Don Juan de Echeverria of Granada, who is well versed in the Arabic idiom, has judged to be a literal translation from a Moorish [s] work) are various elegant romances, as the Spaniards call a particular species of poem, both historical and others. The Moors introduced their use with them from Arabia and the East, where they are still in vogue. The celebrated history of the sophys of Persia is one

[s] The name of the Arabic author was Aben Hamin, native of Granada.

continued

continued poem of ſixty-ſix thouſand verſes [t]; ſo likewiſe the poets of Granada compoſed romances on the principal battles and events of their time, which were ſung and handed down from father to ſon: of ſuch compoſitions that nation was particularly fond.

Romances the Spaniards learned them.

The Spaniards learned of the Moors to record their ſucceſſes and victories by romances; as during ſix centuries Spain was under a military barbariſm, theſe romances are the beſt and almoſt the only chronicles they had; and thoſe, who after attempted to write the hiſtory of this country, were forced to have recourſe to them, and depend upon their authorities, of which we have repeated inſtances in Morales.

[t] Voyages de Chardin, vol. II. I have ſeen a beautiful manuſcript copy of this work in the library of a friend in London.

Z 4 Moſt

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Moſt of theſe old romances are loſt; though ſome few remain, which the blind men (like Homer of old) continue to ſing in the ſtreets of all the towns of Spain.

The above-mentioned book, beſides the romances of the Sierra Bermeja, which I have already mentioned, comprehends the bloody battle of Los Alporchones, which the Moors loſt about the year of Chriſt 1450; the battle of Jaen, in the time of Audelbi, in the year 1480; and the romance of the loſs of Alhama by the father of the ſame prince; which was written in ſo melancholy a ſtrain, that, a general diſcontent ſeizing the minds of the people againſt their king Albohacen, he was obliged to forbid its being ſung, by proclamation, and under the ſevereſt penalties.

From

From among many other romances of the moſt famous feaſts and tournaments of the Moors, I have ſelected one, the original of which muſt have been very ancient, as it relates the cataſtrophe of a Mooriſh knight in the court of one of the kings of Toledo, which city was re-conquered by the Chriſtians in the year 1085. In my tranſlation of it, my only care has been to preſerve the literal ſenſe and ſpirit of the Spaniſh verſion.

ROMANCE.

Spaniſh Tranſlation of a Mooriſh Romance.

I.

Ocho à ocho, diez à diez
Sarrazinos y Aliatares,
Juegan cañas en Toledo
Contra Adalifes, y Azarques.

II.

Publicò fieſtas el Rey
Por las ya juradas pazes,
De Zayde rey de Belchite,
Y del Granadino Atarte.

III.

III.

Otros dizen que eſtas fieſtas
Sirvieron al rey de arhaques,
Y que Zelindaxa ordena
Sus fieſtas y ſus peſares.

IV.

Entraron los Sarracinos
En cavallos alazanes,
De naranjado y de verde
Marlotas y capellares.

V.

En las adargas traian
Por empreſſas ſus alfanges
Hechos arcos de cupidon
Y por letra, " fuego y ſangre."

VI.

Iguales en las parejas
Los ſiguen los Alhatares,
Con encarnadas libreas
Llenas de blancos follages.

VII.

Llevan por diviſa un cielo
Sobre los ombros de Atlante,
Y un mote que aſſi dezia;
" Te adoro haſta que me canſe."

VIII.

VIII.

Los Adalifes figuieron
Mui coftofos y galanes,
De encarnado y amarillo,
Y por mangas almayzales.

IX.

Era fu divifa un nudo
Que le deshace un Salvaje,
Y un mote fobre el bafton
En que dice "Fuerças valen."

X.

Los ocho Azarques figuieron
Mas que todos arrogantes
De azul, morado y pagifo,
Y unas hermofas plumages.

XI.

Sacaron adargas verdes
Y un Cielo azul, en que fe afen
Dos manos, y el mote dize
"En lo verde todo cabe."

XII.

No pudo fufrir el rey
Que à los ojos le moftraffen,
Burladas fus diligencias,
Y fu penfamiento en balde.

XIII.

MALAGA.

XIII.

Y mirando à la quadrilla
Le dixo à Selim su Alcayde
Aquel Sol yo lo pondré
Pues contra mis ojos sale.

XIV.

Azarque tira bohordos
Que se pierden por el ayre,
Sin que conosca la vista
A do suben, ni à do caen.

XV.

Como en ventanas comunes
Las damas particulares,
Sacan el cuerpo por ver le
Las de los andamios reales.

XVI.

Si se adarga, ô se retira,
De mitad del vulgo sale
Un gritar, " Alha! te guie"
Y del rey, " Un muera dadle."

XVII.

Zelindaxa sin respeto
Al passar por rociar le
Un pomo de agua vertia;
Y el rey grita, " paren, paren."

XVIII.

XVIII.

Creyeron todos que al juego
Parava por ſer ya tarde;
Y repite el rey zeloſo,
" Prendan al traydor de Azarque."

XIX.

Las dos primeras quadrillas
Dexando cañas aparte,
Piden lanças, y ligeros
A prender al moro ſalen;
Que no ay quien baſte
Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.

XX.

Las otras dos reſiſtian
Si no les dixera Azarque
" Aunque amor no guarde leyes,
" Oy es juſto que las guarde."

XXI.

" Rindan lanças mis amigos,
" Mis contrarios lanças alçen."
Y con laſtima y victoria
Lloren unos, y otros callen.
Que no ay quien baſte
Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.

XXII.

MALACA.

XXII.

Prendieron al fin al moro,
Y el vulgo para librarle,
En acuerdos diferentes
Se divide, y ſe reparte.

XXIII.

Mas como falta caudillo,
Que los incite y los llame,
Se deſhacen los carrillos
Y ſu motin ſe deſhace:
Que no ay quien baſte
Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.

XXIV.

Sola Zelindaxa grita
" Libradle moros, libradle,"
Y de ſu balcon queria
Arrojarſe por librarle.

XXV.

Su madre ſe abraſa della
Diziendo " loca que haces,
" Muere ſin darle à entender
" Pues por tu deſdicha ſabes:
" Que no ay quien baſte
" Contra la voluntad de un rey amante."

XXVI.

Book IV.

XXVI.

Llegò un recado del rey,
En que manda que ſeñale
Una caſa de ſus deudos,
Y que la tenga por carcel.

XXVII.

Dixo Zelindaxa, " Digan
" Al rey, que por no trocarme
" Eſcojo para priſion
" La memoria de mi Azarque,
" Yavra quien baſte
" Contra la voluntad de un rey amante."

English Verſion of it.

I.

In troops of eight, and troops of ten,
The Alitaman race,
With many Saracinian chief,
Toledo's circus grace:

II.

To throw the cane and prove their ſtrength,
With the Azarques bold,
With Adalife's comely men,
The tournament to hold.

III.

MALAGA.

III.

Thefe royal fports the king proclaims;
For peace then lately made
Between Granada's prince Ataife
And Belchite's king Zayde.

IV.

But Fame reports, the monarch's love
For a fair Moorifh dame
Was the true caufe of all thefe feafts;
Zelindaxa her name.

V.

Firft to the field, on fiery fteeds,
The Saracini flew,
Their cloaks and jackets richly fhone,
Of green and orange hue.

VI.

Sharp fcymeters, emboft with gold,
Each fhining target fhows;
And letters which defiance bore
Againft their country's foes.

VII.

Swiftly the Alitares next
Enter the lifted field;
A goodly fight their fcarlet coats
With fnow-white flow'rets yield.

VIII.

VIII.

Their targets, for device the ſky,
By Atlas propt, did ſhow,
And a motto fair, which ſaid,
" Until fatigued I grow."

IX.

Next Adalife's gallant knights
O'er the field ſtately ride,
With coats of red and yellow clad,
A veil [u] to each arm tied.

X.

A double knot was their device,
By a wild man undone,
On whoſe enormous club was writ,
" This through our valour won."

XI.

The laſt, but braveſt troop, the Moor
Azarque moſt portly leads:
Their veſts were purple mixt with blue,
And plumes adorn their heads.

[u] Almayzal is the Arabic name of a ſtriped ſilken veil, or head-dreſs, worn by the Mooriſh women. It was the uſual favour, in the days of knight-errantry, for the ladies to give them to their knights, who tied them as a ſignal on their arms, as being the moſt conſpicuous place.

XII.

On their green ſhields [x], with azure ground,
Two joined hands are ſeen,
And the letters there inſcribed,
" Surrounded by the green."

XIII.

The furious king this emblem read,
And jealous could not bear
That Zelindaxa's heart with him
Another man ſhould ſhare.

XIV.

To Selim, his Alcayde, he ſaid,
" This Sun, which ſhines ſo bright,
" And dares, in my deſpite, to blaze,
" Shall quenched be this night."

XV.

With matchleſs art, reſiſtleſs force,
Azarque now throws his cane,
[y] And as his courſer meaſures back
With ſpeed the duſty plain,

XVI.

[x] Green was the peculiar colour affected by Mahomet, his deſcendants, and the princes of the Mahometan faith; this device ſhews, that Zelindaxa was of royal blood.

[y] The chief art in the Juego de Cañas is, to ride full-ſpeed, throw the cane at a certain mark, and then

XVI.

The admiring crowd tumultuous ſhout,
" Alha thee ſave!" they cry:
The ladies, from the royal ſeats,
Applaud him paſſing by.

XVII.

Tranſported Zelindaxa throws
[z] Perfumes upon her knight.
The king, with bitter grief and rage,
At this heart-breaking ſight,

XVIII.

then ſuddenly turn the horſe back with equal ſwiftneſs. It was ſurely invented to train their horſes to the Arabian manner of riding up to their enemy, and, after caſting javelins, retreating with expedition before the adverſary could return their ſtroke. This cuſtom, as as old as the Parthian empire in the Eaſt, is, to this day, practiced in Arabia. Niehebuhr, in his deſcription of that country, has given us a plate wherein the dola or governor and principal Arabs of Loheia in Yemen are repreſented in quadrilles, throwing canes at each other.

His preſent Catholick majeſty revived this ſport, on the marriage of the prince of Aſturias, at Madrid, where the quadrilles were compoſed of the nobleſt youth in the kingdom, headed each by a prince of the blood.

[z] The Spaniſh ladies have retained from the Moors their gallant way of throwing roſe-water, per-

 fumes,

XVIII.

Calls to the cavaliers to caſt
Their ſlender canes away,
And the preſumptuous Azarque
To ſeize without delay.

XIX.

Two of the four quadrilles, with haſte,
Take lances in their hands;
For who ſhall venture to reſiſt
An angry king's commands?

XX.

The other two would fain have fought,
Their utmoſt aid to lend;
But Azarque cries, " In vain you try
" To ſave your wretched friend.

XXI.

" Put down your lances; let them come
" And ſtrike the deadly blow;
" That I a lover true expire
" This fatal day ſhall ſhow."

fumes, flowers, &c. on their lovers and favourites, as they paſs under their balconies during the carnival; a liberty allowed at no other ſeaſon. Many a lady waits the return of the carnival, to make this tacit declaration of her ſentiments.

XXII.

XXII.

Azarque, at length, o'ercome and ſeiz'd,
With grief the people ſee,
And take up arms to give him help;
So well belov'd was he.

XXIII.

From her balcony Zelindaxa
Exclaims, with all her might,
" Save him, ye Moors, O ſave him now,
" Preſerve my faithful knight.

XXIV.

Then headlong down ſhe ſtrives to throw
Herſelf in fell deſpair;
Her mother holds her in her arms,
And ſoothes her frantic care.

XXV.

" Doſt thou not ſee, my daughter dear,
" That nothing can withſtand
" What a ſtern, royal lover's rage
" Shall cruelly command."

XXVI.

A meſſage from the monarch came,
Enjoining her to chooſe
In ſome relation's ſecret houſe,
Her liberty to loſe.

XXVII.

Fair Zelindaxa to the king
Made ſtraightway this reply:
" The memory of Azarque ſhall be
" My priſon till I die.

XXVIII.

" And thou ſhalt ſee that I will dare
" Reſiſt with conſtancy,
" Whate'er a ſavage, bloody king
" May impiouſly decree."

The following verſes I have likewiſe copied from the Guerras Civiles. The author of the Spaniſh verſion expreſsly ſays, that it is a literal tranſlation of the original Arabic. It is of a much more modern date than that above cited, treating of an affair which paſſed during the reign of the laſt king of Granada. The romance informs us, that Zayd, captain of a Mooriſh galley, entertained on board his veſſel, in the bay of Almeria, the fair

fair Zayde and her father. This lady, with whom he fell in love, favourably hearkened to, and promifed to receive, his addreffes, if he would leave the fea, and ferve her at the Court of Granada; but her father, being of a different tribe, and enemy to the family of Zayde, as foon as he found it out, ordered and forced his daughter to break off all intercourfe with him; which Zayd interpreting as a change in her affections, refolved to return to the fea, and, in the night before his departure, fung this fonnet under her window.

SONETO.

I.

Spanish Translation of a Moorish Sonnet

Lagrimas que no pudieron
Tanta dureza ablandar,
Yo las bolverè à la mar,
Pues que de la mar falieron.

II.

Hizieran en duras peñas
Mis lagrimas fentimiento;
Tanto que de fu tormento
Dieran unas y otras fenas.

III.

Y pues ellas no pudieron
Tanta dureza ablandar
Yo las bolverè à la mar
Pues que de la mar falieron,

English Version of it.

I.

Vain tears, which thy obdurate heart
Never, alas! could move,
I will return them to the fea,
From which firft fprung my love.

II.

The adamantine rocks, more kind,
Took pity on my pain;
They liſtening counted all my ſighs,
And echoed them again.

III.

Therefore to them I haſte away,
To tell my tale of grief,
And to the ſea's leſs hoſtile ſhores,
Fly quickly for relief.

The Alhondiga, or market-place of Malaga, has all the appearance of having had the ſame deſtination under the Moors. It had then, over its entrance, an inſcription and moral ſentence, reſpecting its uſe, though long ſince effaced. Don Juan Velaſquez de Echeverria has preſerved the following, which was over the Alhondiga of Granada, and contains an excellent moral.

The Alhondiga, a Mooriſh Edifice:

" The

MALAGA.

Inscription over it.

"The blessing of God be on all those that "believe in him.

"Enter and see how the Lord provides for "his creatures, and praise the All-high God.

"Meat and drink, and wood to prepare it, "come from God.

"Therefore there is no other name but his "that ought to be invoked; nor is there any "majesty or grandeur but in Him; to Him only "be the praise."

Of the Moorish Coin.

Of the Moorish coin [a], very many are daily picked up in Spain. In my cabinet I have great variety in silver and brass, both of those struck by the Arabian Caliphs, which have

[a] Since the two plates of coins were engraved, I have received from Spain the five Spanish Desconocidas, which I have added to them. On the reverse of the second, the horseman bears a palm in his right-hand, and behind him flows the rich white-linen garment of the ancient Spaniards,

have heads and figures on them (borrowed from the Chriſtian ſtates they conquered) as of the kings of Granada, who never uſed any, but ſtampt on

Spaniards, mentioned book I. p. 89. Neither that nor the firſt have ever been publiſhed, except imperfectly by Laſtinoſa, whoſe book is very ſcarce and in very few libraries. I have a good copy of it, as well as of Velaſquez; theſe two are the only Spaniſh authors who have attempted to write on theſe coins: it is impoſſible to aſcertain where many of them were ſtruck; yet there are others, on which, although for ſome time after they were reduced under the power of the Romans, they continued their ancient types and characters, on the ſide of the head of the coin they frequently added the name of their town in Latin letters, and thereby we know to which place they belong; this was practiced at Obulco, Celſa, Oſicerda, Saguntum, Cadix, Amba, and Aſido.

The types on the three laſt coins have induced the Spaniſh antiquaries to fix them at San Lucar de Barrameda, anciently called Luciferi Fanum,

MALAGA. on their money the date of the Hegira, name of their prince, or a ſentence from the Alcoran; therefore, as they afford little variety, I have only engraved

Fanum. The heads are of Vulcan. One of the reverſes ſhows the radiated head of Venus, which, according to Cicero, is the ſame with the goddeſs of the Sidonians, called in the Scriptures Aſtarte; over the hair hangs a ſtring of pearls. The ſecond bears the morning-ſtar, within a wreath of myrtle, a tree ſacred to Venus; and on the third is the ſame ſtar on the frontiſpiece of the temple of that goddeſs, from whence the city took its name. This laſt, father Flores has publiſhed as exceeding rare; my coin is infinitely better preſerved, and, I believe, no cabinet in England poſſeſſes another. At the noble muſeum of Dr. Hunter, now become the richeſt and moſt numerous in England, are a ſuite of above forty Spaniſh Diſconocida coins, I had there lately an opportunity to compare and correct my drawing of the coin number XXI. of Carteia, and at the ſame time of confirming my opinion given

engraved a ſmall ſilver-piece in my poſſeſſion, and found in Malaga. The workmanſhip of it is neatly executed, though the characters are ſo very minute,

given of it in the firſt volume of this work, with the corroborating circumſtance that the head originally was moſt certainly turreted, the outline of the higheſt and one ſide of the ſecond turret being ſtill to be traced on the coin, and ſecured by a green, clear patina. I am ſorry in this point to diſſent from thoſe for whoſe judgement in the numiſmatic ſcience I have the greateſt opinion and deference, being willing to allow with them, that the profile of the face (although little or nothing differing from the other coins of Carteia, nor in the length of the neck on which ſo great a ſtreſs is laid), has ſomething of the air of the heads of Julius Cæſar, in whoſe days the coin might very likely be ſtruck; but if this before us was intended by the mint-maſter to repreſent that emperor, all thoſe of Carteia, with the turreted head, muſt equally belong to him, which will hardly be pretended or inſiſted on by any antiquary; for whoſe

MALAGA. nute, that they can hardly be decyphered. The inſcription may poſſibly be written in the dialect of the Spaniſh Moors, which differed eſſentially from the pure Arabic of the Alcoran taught in our Univerſities. The Moors had a third dialect, called Aljamia, which was a confuſed mixture of the Provincial

Aljamia, Provincial Dialect of the Moors.

whoſe further ſatisfaction I have engraved, under the coin of Mr. Duane, another of the ſame type, much better preſerved and more perfect, from my own collection, and that likewiſe came out of the ſame cabinet; the head of which is ſo very like to the coin of Mr. Duane, that it is aſtoniſhing to me, the ſight of it ſhould not have immediately convinced Haym, that they were both the common heads of Carteia. The perſon who purchaſed the whole of lord Winchelſea's cabinet after his deceaſe, and of whom I bought it, tripled his demands for it on this very account, inſiſting that it was the head of Julius Cæſar.

and

and Spaniſh languages, uſed by them in their traffic with the Spaniards, and which thoſe, who had any dealings with the Moors, endeavoured to learn. This language, which was ſpoken by both nations long after the conqueſt, was at length prohibited by an edict of Philip II. in 1567.

Having now taken a view of the Mooriſh antiquities of Malaga, we ſhall proceed to the modern buildings of the Spaniſh nation, erected ſince the conqueſt; the principal of which are the mole and cathedral church.

Deſcription of the Mole at Malaga.

Near the Puerta Eſparterria, from the angle of the Puerta de Siete Arcos, runs out, into the ſea, a pier about 100 paces, on which are landed and ſhipped off goods, and which ſerves to cover the

MALAGA. the mole from the Weſtern winds; thence, under the town walls, is a ſtately quay, built of free ſtone, twelve feet high, with a parapet, and adorned with trees. This work reaches Eaſtward 3000 feet, to beneath the hill of Gibralfaro, where the mole advances in the ſea due South 3200, with a platform underneath 20 feet broad, deſcending by ſteps into the water. In the middle of it is a very handſome chapel, adorned with a marble portal, where ſervice is performed at the expence of the king, for the conveniency of the Roman Catholic mariners. The whole has a communication with the mole above by ſeveral flights of ſteps.

This upper cauſe-way is 60 feet broad; on it three coaches may drive

abreaſt. Behind the chapel is a guard-houſe for a company of ſoldiers; and, further on, a Pharos, intended to be removed to the point of the mole, which, when finiſhed, will be fortified by a battery to command the entrance.

This mole affords a grand and pleaſant walk for the inhabitants of the town, who here enjoy the coolneſs of the ſea-breeze, the pleaſure of angling, and the view of every ſhip in the harbour. It was begun in 1588, under the direction of Fabius Burſotus; the other pier was built in 1719, by order of Philip V. under the direction of Monſieur Turri, a French engineer. It was intended to advance as far into the ſea as the oppoſite one; but Monſieur Turri

 dying,

MALAGA. dying, his ſucceſſor did not think fit to continue it.

Here fleets of ſhips, even thoſe of war of the firſt rate, may ſafely ride in all weathers: the eaſterly winds receiving by it a check, have thrown up, by degrees, ſuch a quantity of ſand at the back of the mole, as to cauſe a ſtrand, which in time will advance to its point; but the moſt dangerous enemy of this harbour, and which in time will certainly ruin it, are the fluſhes of the Agua Medina; this arrojo, though it is dry three parts of the year, after heavy rains brings down deluges of water, and with an impetuoſity that ſweeps away with it prodigious quantities of earth, which it hurries into the ſea, and by

Agua Medina.

5 the

the help of the tide depoſes on the Eaſtern ſhore; this, I apprehend, is owing to the late cultivation with vines of vaſt tracts of the mountains, whence the rains deſcend; whereas yearly the earth is freſh moved, ſo every fluſh hurries it yearly into the ſtream.

Theſe laſt ten years it has formed a beach of 100 yards deep, even to the head of the little mole, and of courſe, in ſubſequent floods, the depoſit will be carried directly into the harbour, and ſoon choak it up. An engineer, ſent from Madrid to examine into and remedy this miſchief, gave it as his opinion, that it might be effected two ways; either by running out the little mole with all precipitation, according to the plan of Monſ. Turri, or

 elſe by turning the current of the Agua Medina, by means of dykes, from the back of the Trinity up to the river.

In the time of the Moors, the ſea waſhed the foot of the Gibralfaro, and bathing the walls of the town, ſurrounded the eſpollon, or round tower, which projects from the Attarazanas, and much the ſame did it continue till ſince I knew Malaga.

Cathedral Church of Malaga;

The chief ornament, pride, and glory, of the city of Malaga, is its magnificent cathedral, which claims a rank among the moſt ſuperb temples of Europe, for the boldneſs and height of its fabric, the richneſs of its materials, and the immenſe ſums that have been ſpent in its conſtruction; though it muſt be allowed to be inferior

ferior to many, infinitely lefs coftly, for its want of fymmetry and frequent deviation from the rules of architecture, wherein the intelligent eye beholds, with pain, a mixture of the [b] Gothic and Roman ftile.

Book IV.

It is built of a fine free-ftone, of a light yellowifh caft, which having been 250 years in raifing, and the ftones not all taken out of one quarry, or of the fame caft, the Spaniards, to reftore the uniformity of the colour, have plaftered the whole fhell with mortar mixed with the duft of the ftones; a manœuvre which, in length of time, as it peels off, will have a very ill effect.

[b] I mean, as to the outfide of the fabric, for within it is perfectly regular.

MALAGA.

First Stone laid in 1528,

The first stone of this church was laid by the Cardinal Cæsar Riario, commonly stiled El Cardinal de la Rossa, bishop of Malaga, in the year 1528. Its primitive architect, and who gave the plan of the building, was the celebrated Juan Baptista Toledo, that built the royal monastery of the Escurial, by order of Philip II.

Its Front;

The front of this church extends 163 feet, without reckoning the towers.* It consists of a double row of pillars of the Corinthian and Composite order; the former has eight columns of the height of twelve yards and a half, and with the pedestals and entablatures rises sixty-two feet,

The

The ſecond order (whoſe corniſh and architrave goes round the body of the church) is twenty yards high; the whole being crowned with a frontiſpiece of forty-five feet, on which is placed an image of our bleſſed Saviour. Eight other ſtatues are deſigned to accompany it over the pedeſtals of the railing on the roof.

This front is entirely caſed with white marble, and adorned with three ſtately portals, ornamented with pillars of a very rich red jaſper. Over the grand door is carved, in a medallion, the Annunciation of our Lady; and above, the collateral ones, St. Cyriaco and St. Paula, patrons of Malaga, who ſuffered martyrdom under Diocleſian and Maximinian, in the fourth century.

Front Doors.

MALAGA.

The Towers;

The two towers that flank the front of the church are fifty feet ſquare, and project from the main building ten yards and an half; their height, when finiſhed, will be nearly three hundred feet.

From their angles advances a handſome marble balluſtrade, which accompanies a flight of eighteen ſteps of white marble.

North and South Doors;

The North and South gates are Gothic, immenſely heavy, ill-ſhaped, and void of beauty. On each ſide of them are two round towers, one of which I have introduced in my third View of Malaga; they riſe above the portal thirty feet, and their diameter is twenty-two.

When

When you enter the front doors of this temple, you are ſtruck with the loftineſs of the roof, which is 125 feet high, and, between the two rows of pillars that ſupport it, forms ſo many little domes, finely ſculptured and fretted. Thoſe in the center iſle are richly gilt, as well as the columns round the great altar, from top to bottom.

Book IV. Inſide of the Church;

At the ſame time you are diſguſted with having the perſpective of both obſtructed by a heavy, maſſy ſtone choir, built after the faſhion of Spain, quite ſhut up and ſeparated from the [c] altar in the body of the church. This choir within is moſt

The Choir;

[c] The cathedrals of Spain differ from thoſe in France and England, where the choir accompanies the high altar: here it is ſeparated.

highly

MALAGA. highly finiſhed, the ſtalls, tribunals, and biſhop's throne, being of mahogany, cedar, and ebony, carved and figured.

The High Altar. The fabrick to the Eaſt terminates in an octagon, accompanied with eight of the columns of the middle aile. Between the arch of thoſe in the center is placed the tabernacle, to which you aſcend by ſeven ſteps. A gilt railing between each pillar ſeparates the high altar from the collateral ailes, behind which, round the church, are fifteen chapels: ſeven of them add life and majeſty to the tabernacle which they ſurround, each fronting one of the arches of the circular columns.

The Chapels;

These

These chapels are forty-eight feet high, thirty broad, and eighteen deep. In one of them is the celebrated picture of San Juan de Dios, by Juan Niño, an illustrious inhabitant of Malaga. He was a scholar of Manrique, disciple of Rubens. In his genius he equalled, and many times surpassed, Morillo, the prince of Spanish painters. He died in this town, aged 67, in the year 1698. Besides this most excellent piece, he has ornamented this church with several others. In the chapel of the Incarnation is a bold figure of St. Michael; and in that of Santo Christo, a portrait of St. Francis Xavier. In another chapel are two excellent pictures of the Ascension of our Lord, and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

Their Paintings;

Works of Juan Niño, Son of Malaga;

Niño

MALAGA.

Niño has left monuments of his art in the convent of the Victoria, and in that of St. Francis; and the high altar of the church of St. Pedro Alcantara is by his hand.

Its Windows.

Another excellency of this church is the perfect and equal light it enjoys, being illuminated by 159 windows; the pavement is of very fine red and white squares of marble, highly polished.

Its Depth 400 Feet.

The depth of the building within, from the front door to the wall of the center chapel, is 340 feet; without, including the thickness of the walls and the advance of the towers, it measures 400.

The

Book IV.

The biſhop's palace is a handſome building juſt finiſhed: the principal façade forms one part of the cathedral ſquare: a fountain is erecting in the middle: the portal of the palace is blue marble, and adorned with pillars of red and white jaſper, which may be perceived in my View of the cathedral.

Biſhop's Palace.

Fountain.

Modern Malaga retains the narrow ſtreets of its ancient maſters, which are very badly paved. It conſiſts of four pariſhes, thirteen convents of friars, eleven nunneries, two colleges, and five hoſpitals.

Modern Malaga.

The Spaniards continue to build their houſes in the Arabic ſtile, as beſt adapted to a warm climate. Thoſe of the

Spaniſh Houſes deſcribed.

MALAGA. the gentry, eſpecially in Seville [d], Valencia, and Barcelona, the three beſt-built cities in Spain, are always quadrangular, forming a ſquare court, which a marble fountain, in its center, renders cool, the rays of the Sun being excluded by a covering of ſail-cloth, that is drawn back to one ſide of the roof with pullies every evening.

[d] I reſided the moſt part of the years 1762, 63, and 64, in that great and moſt ancient city, the capital of Andalucia, and ſome time the court of the kings of Spain.

Sevilla de mi alma !
Y qué de coſas,
Dulce à la memoria,
Mi traes amoroſas ?

Bizarra, hermoſa,
En todo lucida ;
Quanto tu mi querias,
Y eſtabas de mi querida !

In

In Seville, the hottest town of the kingdom, they inhabit the ground-floor during the summer, and have their best apartments open to a garden, chiefly planted with oranges and myrtles. At Barcelona, which enjoys a more moderate climate, the rooms below are converted into warehouses, and their gardens raised to the first story; in them I have seen trees of the largest magnitude. As the town lies on a perfect flat, and the platform of the first story is very lofty, for the freer enjoyment of the air, the construction of these gardens must be very expensive. They have likewise retained from the Moors their passion for fountains; hardly a house of any note in Andalucia is without them.

Hanging Gardens at Barcelona.

While.

MALAGA.

Description of a Moorish House near Granada.

While I was at Granada, I ſpent a moſt agreeable day at the ſeat of a nobleman, about a mile from the city, built on the declivity of a hill that deſcended to the river Darro. The houſe and gardens were juſt as they were left by the Moors. The whole front of the edifice was entirely open, and formed a noble ſaloon, the roof of which was ſupported by pillars of jaſper, reſting on marble ſeats; it was kept perpetually cool by two fountains that roſe higher than the cieling, being received above it into as many little domes. At the entrance of this charming room, you had an oppoſite view of a very long walk, ſhaded by high arches of vines; a row of fountains, fifty in number, were placed the whole length of the alley, and the proſpect bounded by a grotto,

grotto, from the top of which fell a cascade[e]: the hill above was shaded by fruit trees, and the ground planted with strawberries. To the right, on the opposite side of the river, rose a woody mountain, crowned with the ancient palace of Generalife; the agreeable distance enabled you to distinguish groups of Spaniards taking the air and walking among the trees. Beneath the windows of the other apartments were parterres of flowers, surrounded with hedges of myrtle, and all watered by separate fountains.

Book IV.

The city and suburbs of Malaga take up a great extent of ground. The num-

Number of the Inhabitants of Malaga.

[e] The reader will please to observe, that it is the back or garden-front of the house I have been describing; towards the road by which you approach it, the premises are, according to the manner of the Moors, shut in by very high walls.

 ber

MALAGA ber of houſes exceeds 5000, wherein, according to Don Franciſco Barban, live 41,600 ſouls; another ingenious gentleman favoured me with a calculation, which increaſes the inhabitants to 75,000. Malaga is known to conſume daily 1000 fanegas of wheat, which produce 25,000 pounds of bread; but from this computation muſt be deducted a conſiderable quantity carried on board the ſhips in the bay and mole.

The Exchange. On the beach formed by the fluſhes of the Agua Medina, oppoſite the Puerta Eſparteria, the merchants have built an Exchange, and planted white alamos [f] round it, which thrive prodigiouſly, their roots finding freſh-water at a very little depth.

[f] The poplar-tree.

The

Environs of Malaga.

The environs of Malaga to the Weſtward are very fertile and pleaſant, as may be conceived by the ample deſcription I have given of the Hoya; from the North and Eaſtward the approach to the town is both rough and ſteep, being hemmed-in by the mountains: the juriſdiction of the city extends over them twelve leagues.

Deſcription of the Mountains of Malaga:

Theſe hills, under different names, bound the whole ſea-coaſt of the kingdom of Granada, and form a ſtupendous barrier raiſed by the hand of Nature as a ſure defence againſt the encroachments of the ſea. They preſent, from the town, a moſt barren and unpromiſing proſpect; their tops are immenſely high, the vallies very ſhallow and deep, and both one and the other generally en-

MALAGA. cumbered with huge maſſes of live ſtone and rugged rocks, which render the roads through them not only very fatiguing, but in many parts exceedingly dangerous, they conſiſting of nothing more than a foot-path formed by the borricos, or aſſes, often not twelve inches wide, and an horrid precipice almoſt perpendicular beneath. A worthy gentleman of this commerce periſhed together with his horſe, in going to his vineyard two years ago; and accidents of the kind are frequent. A clergyman, returning from a chapel, was benighted the winter before, and fell with his mule into a hollow, where he was found ſome days after half eaten up by wolves; one ſlip of the foot, or the looſing of a ſtone, precipitating the unfortunate traveller into certain deſtruction.

Their Fertility.

It is in these iron-looking mountains, and among these *peeled* [g] rocks, where there is no appearance of soil or earth, that grow annually so many thousand tun of exquisite wine, and astonishing quantities of Moscatel raisins, Jordan almonds, and excellent figs, equalled by none produced in any part of Europe; an inexhaustible fund of riches to above an hundred thousand souls, and of a most lucrative trade that extends over the whole face of the globe, to [h] all parts of the

[g] The Spaniards call such rocks as are not covered with any soil, Pelado, *peeled*, as I believe I have already mentioned.

[h] The North American ships have lately found their way to Malaga; fourteen or sixteen of them, for several years past, annually have loaded wines and fruits here at the Vintage. From Cadiz, these articles are exported for every part of New Spain, and even to the Philippines.

 North,

MALAGA North, to America, the West Indies, and the East.

Moscatel Raisins.

The moscatel raisin of Malaga is a most delicious fruit: from the ancient manner of preserving these raisins in earthen jars, Statius calls them Uvæ Ollares.

> Ollares, rogo, non licebat uvas. &c.
>
> Statius Silv. lib. iv.

Among the ruins of Herculaneum was dug up a picture, wherein were represented two jars of raisins; one open, and full of fruit; the other closed, and the cover tied on with a ribband passing through three little handles near the mouth of the jar. The open jar is exactly of the shape and make of those now in use at Malaga

laga without handles; therefore the lid that lies by it muſt have been fixed on, according to the manner of the Spaniards at this day, with a mortar of Yeſo: probably theſe two jars were of different countries, and this latter only from the coaſt of Spain. That the ancients thus cemented the lids of their wine and fruit-pots we learn Columella Gaditanus.

Confeſtim opercula gypſare et pellicare.
Lib. XII. cap. xliii.

The method of putting a ſkin under the cover has been long ſince left off, probably as uſeleſs, the Malagueneans having added that of incloſing the jar with a caſe of ſparto, thereby effectually ſecuring their brittle texture from blows.

MALAGA.

[illegible] and Docility of the [illegible]rricos.

All this prodigious quantity of wine and fruit is brought from the mountains on the backs of the borricos. It has often amazed me to obſerve the docility and inſtinct of theſe uſeful animals, of whom the French naturaliſt has not pronounced an unmerited panegyric [i].

Slow in their pace, ſure of their footing, they march in troops, called by the Spaniards Requas, of fifty, an hundred, or two hundred beaſts, all conducted by one driver, who is ever the laſt of the company: as they go one after another in the ſame path, which they never quit, and often lagging behind, a Requa frequently reaches near a mile. The foremoſt aſs, ſtiled El Liviano, is a very valua-

[i] Spectacle de la Nature, Ent. 12.

ble

ble creature; he is taught never to let any of the troop go before him. On arriving at two or three paths, ſtriking different ways, the Liviano ſtops ſhort, and with him all the reſt. The maſter, judging the reaſon, aſcends ſome eminence whence he can ſee the leader, and with a halloo orders him to proceed; the beaſt takes one road ſlowly; if not the right, another halloo informs him of his miſtake; he tries a ſecond, and ſo on till the driver lets him quietly proceed. Arrived in Malaga, the Liviano ſtops in the very firſt ſtreet, and waits for his maſter, who takes the bell round his neck, and therewith calls together all the troop, which he then conducts himſelf to the houſe of its deſtination.

The

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Vines.

The Hoya of Malaga very frequently ſuffers for want of rain, the mountains of the Sierra de Ronda keeping the South-weſt clouds from paſſing; and this winter, 1772, though all the inland parts of Andalucia have been drenched with water, at Malaga and in the Vale they had ſcarce a drop. This drought, which often endangers the crops of corn, contributes principally to the ſweetneſs, flavour, and ſoundneſs of body of the Malaga wine, the mountains being ſufficiently refreſhed by the damps and miſts with which they are frequently covered, that benefit the vines infinitely more than heavy rains, which, on the contrary, injure their roots, by waſhing away the ſoil, in ſome places not ſix inches deep. It is wonderful to ſee how they delight

and

and flouriſh in the moſt rocky ſitua-tions.

Book IV.

The cultivation of vines is almoſt as old as the world itſelf. A memorable proof we have in the hiſtory of Lot and his two daughters. During the reign of Domitian, on a general ſcarcity of corn all over the Roman empire, that prince publiſhed an edict, to order half of the vines all over the provinces to be torn up, and wheat ſown in their room.

Antiquity of their Cultivation.

Edict of Domitian.

" Ad ſummam quondam ubertatem
" vini, frumenti verò inopiam, exiſti-
" mans, nimio vinearum ſtudio negligi
" arva, edixit nè quis in Italia novel-
" laret: utque in provinciis vineta
" ſuccidarentur, relictâ, ubi plurimum,
" dimidiâ parte." Suet. in Vit. Dom.

It

MALAGA.

It was on the occafion of this univerfal deftruction of the vineyards, that the following elegant and menacing diftich was handed about at Rome.

Κὴν με φάγῃς ἐπὶ ῥίζαν, ὅμως ἔτι καρποφορήσω,
Ὅσσον ἐπισπεῖσαι Καίσαρι θυομένῳ.

Tear up my very roots, your care is vain,
Wine to produce, enough will yet remain,
To pour oblations on the tyrant flain.

Vopifcus informs us, that the emperor Probus, about 170 years after, permitted and encouraged the replanting of the vines in Spain, Gaul, and Britain.

"Gallis omnibus, et Hifpanis, ac "Britannis permifit, ut vites haberent, "vinumque conficerent." Flavius Vopifcus, in Vita Probi.

The

Houses of the Commerce in the Mountains.

The freshness of the climate, romantic situations, and beauty of their prospects, invite the gentlemen of the commerce, notwithstanding the difficulty of their access, to spend great part of the summer in these mountains, where they have all vineyards and houses, some of them most magnificent, adorned with gardens, statues, and fountains, and every embellishment of art.

Of the Vintage.

In Spain the season of making wine is looked upon as a time of great festivity, and celebrated with rejoicings that border on licentiousness. While the vintage continues, all distinction and respect is forgot; the owner of the vineyard puts aside his austerity with his cloak, and cries out to his servants, "Ea! hermanos el juicio "ya

MALAGA. "ya ſe fue." "Let us be merry, "my companions, wiſdom is fled out "of the window." The lord thenceforward eats at the ſame board with his family; and at the hour of dinner you may ſee his lady ſcrambling with the ruſtics to get the beſt place, and ſtick firſt her wooden ſpoon in the bowl of ſoup. After dinner, as the chearful goblet goes round, you will hear many bitter ſtrokes of ſatire from the clowns, not only on the natural or imaginary defects of one another, but with equal liberty at thoſe of their lord and lady, who, far from being offended, encourage their freedom, by retorting their jokes; a cuſtom that has been preſerved in this country ever ſince the Romans ſet footing in it, as well as that of abuſing,

in

in the loudeſt and fouleſt manner, those who paſs by the vineyards all the time they are gathering the grapes; and, what is more remarkable, they now make uſe of the very ſame epithets [k] as the rude vintager did in the days of Horace.

——— Durus
Vindimiator, et invictus, cui ſæpe viator
Ceſſiſſet, magnâ compellans voce cuculum.
Hor. Sat. I. vii. 31.

The Agua pie

Their favourite liquor at the vintage is the Agua-pie, or ſecond preſſing of the grapes after water has been poured over them; it is pleaſant and wholeſome. The name alludes to the manner in Spain of treading

[k] Hijo de la grandiſſima Puta, Cabron, putiſſima, &c.

out

MALAGA. out the fruit bare-footed. The Spaniards borrowed the method of making the Agua-pie from the Romans, who ſtiled it Lora, and uſed to give it for drink to their ſlaves.

At this time they catch, in great plenty, on the mountains of Malaga, the delicious Picafigo. This little bird was anciently called Ficedula, and ranked by the Romans among their choiceſt dainties. The emperor Tiberius rewarded Aſellius Sabinus [*l*] with 200,000 ſeſterces, for having compoſed a dialogue, wherein the Picafigo, the Oyſter, the Thruſh, and the Muſhroom, diſpute the precedence at the table of the epicure.

The Pica-figo.

[*l*] Suetonius, Vit. Tib.

Martial,

Martial, with great humour, has made the Ficedula complain, for not having been rather named from the grape than the fig, since he equally fed and fattened on both.

> Cum me ficus alat, cùm pascar dulcibus uvis,
> Cur potius nomen non dedit uva mihi?
> Lib. xiii. Epigr. 49.

Olive Tree.

In no part of Spain the olive thrives better than in the environs of Malaga, though it cannot properly be reputed an original native of this climate, since Aristotle [m] says, that the Phœnicians found none in Spain when they first traded to it, but exchanged some, that they had brought with them from the East, for bars of silver. The wood of this most useful tree makes excellent fuel; it yields but a scanty shade,

[m] Lib. de Mirab.

 and

MALAGA.

and the dingy colour of its leaf has a melancholy aſpect; but its want of beauty is abundantly made up to its owner by the richneſs and value of its produce, which, with the vine, conſtitute the wealth of a country,

Quem Bromius, quem Pallas amat.
Martial, lib. xii. ep. 99.

Silver Mine in Gibralfaro.

All the Sierra of Malaga is impregnated with ſilver mines. In 1666, two citizens opened one in Gibralfaro Hill, and extracted a great many grains of ſilver; but the ſtone being very hard and expenſive to work, they were obliged to deſiſt: for the ſame reaſon, and the dearneſs of manual labour, lay neglected the many rich mines for which Andalucia has been ſo celebrated by the ancients.

The

The fathers Mohedano [n] have committed an error in affirming, that the Spanish mines were never cultivated by the Moors or Goths: the contrary we learn from the chronicles of the former; and if the Goths had not known their value, they would never have taken such pains to block up and disguise the entrances of the mines at the irruption of the Moors.

Mines of this Province worked in the Time of Charles V.

During the reign of Charles V, the knowledge of this subterraneous wealth reviving with that of the learned languages, and a taste for the study of antiquities, father Pineda assures us, that in Andalucia alone, above 500 gold and silver mines were opened, some of them proving as rich as the celebrated mountain of Potosi.

[n] Historia Litteraria de España.

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Potofi. Not far from Seville was worked a mine in El Cerro de la Galera, near the Sierra de Guadacanal, from which, for every quintal or hundred weight of ore or earthy ftone, they extracted 25 ounces of fine filver; and under the city itfelf, on digging the foundations of the college of San Hermenegildo near the river, was found a vein of gold, in a coarfe dark bed of fand. The mine of Villa Guitierre near Almodover del Campo, likewife in the diftrict of Seville, was at the fame time worked by 300 miners, and yielded daily 1560 ounces of filver.

Reafons of their being abandoned.

The want of induftry, according to father Pineda, was one grand reafon for abandoning all thefe valuable difcoveries. I believe we may add, the

the great expence of working them; the flow of wealth through a more easy channel from the West Indies; the great detriment they would occasion, in a country but ill-populated, to agriculture and husbandry; and the prerogative of the king, who would after all run away with the clearest gain, claiming one-fifth as his due.

In the month of May 1637, 20,000 of the inhabitants of this city died of the plague, which visited them again twelve years after, and carried away the greater part of the citizens. Notwithstanding this, the air of Malaga is very good, temperate, and wholesome, though it would be excessively hot but for the constant refreshing breezes from the sea during the summer:

Air of Malaga.

MALAGA. they generally riſe about ten or eleven, for which reaſon I obſerved the heat to be more inſupportable at five or ſix in the morning than at noonday. It is remarkable, that the Eaſterly winds, which blow with great violence at Gibraltar eight months in the year, here are ſeldom felt; and I have ſeen ſhips detained five months in the bay of Malaga, waiting to go to the Weſtward.

Terral Wind. The wind which reigns here moſt conſtantly is the Terral, or North; a keen, drying wind at all times; in the winter exceſſively cold and ſharp; but during the ſummer months ſo intolerably hot, that no human creature could endure it, were it to laſt long: the very air is on fire; the inhabitants are then obliged to keep their doors and

and windows close shut; they continually throw water on their floors, and seldom stir out till it changes, which it never fails to do in two or three days.

The Higo-chumbo.

Of the fruits peculiar to this country, the Higo-chumbo [o] draws the attention of every curious stranger. It is very plenty at Malaga, and in no part better flavoured; the common people eat this fruit all the season with great eagerness, and even after bathing, without any ill effect. The physicians esteem it cooling and wholesome.

[o] In my View of the Orange Grove near Gibraltar, may be seen the Higo-chumbo, as well as the Spanish aloe, the best and most common fence in this country.

MALAGA.

Is the Ficus Spinosa.

Manner of its Propagation.

This is the Ficus Spinosa of the botanists. To propagate it, they thrust a single leaf into the ground; the more barren, dry, and hard the soil, the better it thrives: the leaf taking root produces other leaves on its edges; and a succession following yearly, the lower ones turn brown, and acquire the consistence of a spungy wood. A more ill-shaped ugly plant grows not, and, I may add, not one more ill-natured, both its leaves and fruit being surrounded with sharp thorns, whence its Latin name is derived. On the crown of the Higo-chumbo grows a yellow flower, which, as it ripens, dies away, and then the fruit itself becomes of the same colour.

There is another species of this plant in the West Indies, quite different

different from ours. It is a low shrub, the leaf considerably smaller as well as the fruit, which is more pulpous and juicy, and of a deep scarlet colour.

Bananas.

Were the Spaniards curious enough to cultivate the Bananas, they would thrive well in Malaga. In the garden of the convent of Dominicans, and in the Alcasaba, are several plants. At the former were produced last summer exceedingly fine heads of fruit, which were presented me by my ancient friend the worthy Prior, Don Joseph Corral y Sotomayor; the hotter and dryer the summer, the better the fruit.

The banana grows on a stem twelve to twenty feet high, surrounded

by

MALAGA. by ſoft, green, ſilky leaves, almoſt as long. The fruit ripens in cluſters; is wholeſome, but too luſcious for many palates.

Sweet Cane. The ſweet Cane is cultivated to advantage in this province. On the coaſt of Velez there are mills, ſtiled in Spaniſh *Ingenios*, which make very good ſugar, although they do not take any pains to refine it: this ſugar not only ſupplies the kingdom of Granada, but is tranſported to other parts of Spain. Common Cane. Numbers of the common Cane, which is ſtill larger and ſtronger, are yearly ſhipped off, for the uſe of our manufactories in England: it not only keeps the fruit-trees and kitchen-roots warm and ſheltered, but is a deſirable plant in the garden, for the elegance

of

of its ſhape, the refreſhing verdure of its leaf, and the conſtant noiſe of its waving head, ſimilar to the fall of waters. In many farms they have groves of canes, called *Cañaverales*, which, beſide the profit of their annual crops, harbour an infinity of birds, eſpecially *Zorzales* [*p*], which they catch with nets, and ſell in the markets.

BOOK IV.

Palm Trees.

The gardens of the town are full of palm trees, which produce dates, though ſeldom to perfection. Elche, on the Coaſt of Valencia, is the only town of Spain where they thrive. They there grow in ſpacious groves; and as they riſe to an aſtoniſhing height, form a moſt romantic view. When I paſſed through that country,

Thrive beſt on the Coaſt of Valencia.

[*p*] Thruſhes or Field-fares.

I was

MALAGA. I was agreeably ſurprized to find that we were in the midſt of them; I imagined myſelf tranſported into Arabia [q].

It is generally aſſerted, that the Moors introduced palm trees into Spain; but in Pliny we read, that they grew in his days on all this coaſt, and that the dates were of no better quality or flavour than they are at preſent.

Cypreſs Trees. The cypreſſes are noble and ſtately trees. They grow no where to higher perfection than in this kingdom. At the Capuchin convent there are ſome very fine ones. They

[q] Their beautiful appearance may be perceived in my View of Malaga from the land, as well as that of Marvella,

are ſlow growers, and attain to an amazing age. In the garden of the palace of Generalife at Granada, are ſeveral ſuperb and lofty cypreſſes, which it is well known were large trees in the reign of Audeli, the laſt Mooriſh king, three hundred years ago; they were all ſtanding in 1771, when I was at Granada; but one of them came down with its own weight the following winter, during a ſtorm. Theſe trees are to this day called *Los Cypreſes de la Reyna Sultana*, from that princeſs having been falſely accuſed of committing adultery under them with the Abencerrage, as we read in the Guerras Civiles de Granada. A ſucceſſion of the white roſes there mentioned are ſtill to be ſeen in this garden.

Their ſurprizing Age.

The

MALAGA.

Esparto, Description of it.

The Esparto likewise deserves our notice, being a shrub peculiar to this country, and famous in antiquity. It much resembles the rush in colour and shape, but is widely different from it in quality; the latter is hollow and brittle, and of no duration; on the contrary, the Esparto is firm and tough, and in a manner everlasting. It bears a flower like the rush, of a yellow colour. Pliny [r] observes, that the bees made use of Esparto in their hives; and that the honey received from it a taste and flavour easy to be distinguished.

He has celebrated the quality and use of the Esparto. In his days it served not only for cordage, baskets, firing, and torches, but for bedding,

[r] Lib. ii.

sandals,

ſandals, and coats for the poor people: at preſent the meaneſt Spaniard has his mattraſs, and would think ſuch cloathing very rough and uncomfortable; but luxury, which has deprived the Eſparto of part of its uſe, has introduced another which occaſions a vaſt conſumption of it, the floors of every houſe in Spain being covered with Eſparto matting; and for the ſame purpoſe great quantities are yearly ſhipped off to foreign parts.

Deſcription of the Batata

The Spaniſh Batata is a moſt excellent root, and peculiar to this province. The fineſt and largeſt grow in the fields round Velez [s]; in figure

[s] A city ſeven leagues to the Eaſt of Malaga, very near the ſea-coaſt, whence great part of the green fruit ſhipped off at Malaga is brought

MALAGA. figure and colour they reſemble our parſnips, though conſiderably larger; they are ſweet and luſcious to the taſte, and may be eaten either boiled or roaſted. The Spaniards conſerve them in ſugar various ways. The late queen of Spain, Doña Barbara of Portugal, was ſo paſſionately fond of the batata, that barrels of the largeſt were yearly ſent to Madrid for her majeſty's table.

It bears a flower of the ſpecies of the Convulvulus, bell-ſhaped, green without and white within, which produces ſeed: the leaves of the plant reſemble thoſe of ſpinage. Ray, in

brought. I reſided ſome time at Velez in the year 1755. Of this city, which well deſerves to be viſited by the traveller, may be ſeen a ſmall view in *Les Delices d'Eſpagne*.

his

his Hiſtory of Plants, has aſſerted, that batatas were firſt found in America, and thence tranſplanted into Spain, where they are called Batatas de Malaga.

Clay Images.

Malaga yields a clay, which is inimitable for the compoſition of images, as it not only receives and preſerves every impreſſion, but maintains itſelf without cracking in the oven, where they obtain an hardneſs and ſolidity equal to porcelain. The Spaniards colour and varniſh them very highly. One of theſe image-makers is ſo ingenious, that he will take off the likeneſs of any perſon with great truth.

Brief Character of the Spaniards

The people of Malaga, a trading ſea-port town, that has a conſtant

MALAGA. intercourſe with foreigners from all parts, differ widely and are greatly degenerated from the ancient virtues and ſimplicity of their forefathers. A love of diſſipation, and public amuſements, univerſally reigns among them; and, as their traffic is lucrative and their property extenſive, each ſeems to vie with his neighbour in ſhow and expence, and every one endeavours to move and maintain himſelf in a ſphere above him; the mechanic appears a tradeſman; the ſhop-keeper, a merchant; and the merchants, nobles. The ancient Spaniſh black dreſs is exchanged for the tawdry laces of France, whoſe maſquerades they awkwardly imitate during the carnival; and the Seguidillas and Fandangos have made way for the country dances of England; but in the inland towns and villages we ſtill behold

behold the Spaniards pretty nearly in the ſtate the Romans left them.

Dreſs of the Spaniſh Shepherds.

A Spaniſh ſhepherd is a moſt reſpectable figure: in the hotteſt as well as in the coldeſt ſeaſons his dreſs is the ſame: a leather-waiſtcoat, ſhort and laced before, upon which he wears a ſheep's-ſkin with its fleece, whoſe thickneſs equally preſerves his back from the cold in winter, and from the piercing rays of the ſummer's ſun. Over his knees hangs a ſlip of leather, to defend them from the briars; his feet are always bare, and ſhod with hempen ſandals: the Montero, or Spaniſh cap, is both warm and convenient.

Character of the Spaniſh Peaſants.

Temperate in their diet, abſtemious, ſober above all nations, fond of

MALAGA. of their country, obedient and faithful to their king, these peasants make most excellent soldiers; and, as the levies in Spain are for three or five years only, each district assembles annually and chuses out, among its young men, those who are unmarried, and can best be spared: by this wise method, their troops are armies of volunteers, and the whole country a militia that have all seen regular service. The Spanish husbandmen still preserve the custom of their forefathers, by travelling on foot, not only from village to village, but over the whole peninsula of Spain. A piece of bread in one of their pockets, and a horn-cup in the other, is their only provision; they carry their cloaks, doubled longways, over their left shoulder; and in their right-

hand

hand bear a Porra, or ſtrong ſtaff, with the aſſiſtance of which they leap over the rivulets they meet with in their journey. As they go through the towns, they recruit their ſtock of bread; they ſeldom chuſe to lie in them, to avoid the expence of an inn; but when night overtakes them, they ſleep beneath a ſhady tree, or the ſhelving of a rock, covered with their cloaks. In the year 1760, one of my ſervants at Seville, after having eſcaped from a long and dangerous illneſs, aſked my leave to perform a vow he had made to viſit the ſhrine of St Jago, in Gallicia, promiſing to return in five weeks, which, to my aſtoniſhment, he fulfilled, although that town is 170 leagues diſtant from Seville. What ſervices may not be expected from troops thus

MALAGA. enured to temperance and fatigue! The Spaniard, if on foot, always travels as the crow flies, which the openneſs and dryneſs of the country permits; neither rivers nor the ſteepeſt mountains ſtop his courſe, he ſwims over the one, and ſcales the other, and by this means ſhortens his journey ſo conſiderably, that he can carry an expreſs with greater expedition than any horſeman [t]. The large ſums of money

[t] When I viſited the court of Madrid in 1758, my ſervant not only kept pace with the chaiſe, but ſupplied us, during the whole journey, with game. In 1764, another young man, with a fidelity and affection which characterizes the Spaniſh nation, followed my horſe from Seville to Liſbon, notwithſtanding my intreaties, and foretelling him the ill uſage he afterwards met with from the antipathy of the Portugueze to the Spaniards, on his return, when I ſhould not be with him to protect him. And on my embarking from this preſent journey, all

Malaga

transſmitted continually to Velez from the factory of Malaga, for the payment of the fruit bought up there, are always ſent by the common carriers or theſe footmen, ſtiled Propios, unguarded and alone, without affording an inſtance of their ever having abuſed the confidence repoſed in them. I, who have known the country ſo many years, owe it this teſtimony of their integrity.

Spaniſh Propios, their Integrity.

The women in the country villages and farms wear their garments long and modeſt; their waiſts ſhort, like the ladies of ancient Rome, and without the unnatural ſupport

Deſcription of the Dreſs of the Spaniſh Women.

Malaga was witneſs to the diſtreſs of my ſervant, who ſhed tears, and earneſtly intreated to be permitted to attend me to England.

 of

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of whalebone. Their long flowing hair is plaited and confined behind by a golden bodkin in the faſhion of the times of the empreſs Fauſtina, as may be ſeen on her coins. Publickly, and in the churches, their heads are ever covered with the veil: this diſtinguiſhed part of their dreſs, which they borrowed from the Moors, was, as I have already obſerved, worn by them of wrought ſilk; but the Spaniſh dames, leſs rich, for above a century were contented with veils of woollen; by degrees they were fabricated of black taffaty, and lately have been improved into the fineſt cambric and tranſparent muſlin. It is in this veil that are centered all the magic and attractions of the Spaniſh beauties; at the ſame time

time that it adds an inconceivable lustre to their native charms, it captivates the heart with every virtuous idea of modesty and reserve. The modern love-songs, pastoral poems, and Seguidillas of this country are full of the most beautiful metaphors and allusions to the veil; as were those of the Eastern poets before them, one of [u] whom, speaking in raptures of his mistress, says, *that from the border of her veil, which she removed from her cheek, the Sun and Moon arose.*

The guitar, which is exchanged in the cities for the more fashionable

[u] Noureddin Jami. See a specimen of one of his poems, in which is the above cited beautiful simile, in the History of the Persian Language, page 182.

MALAGA. harpſichord, ſtill reſounds nightly with the complaints and amorous tales of the village ſwains; and the ſame hand which pruned the vine-yards all day, ſtrikes the tender notes of love in the evening.

An univerſal cuſtom prevails in the villages, for the youth of both ſexes to meet every night, and paſs a few hours liſtening to an hiſtorical romance, or the tuneful Seguidillas [*x*], or

[*x*] The Seguidillas are danced by four couple to the ſound of the guitar; the muſician accompanies it with his voice, ſinging lively verſes adapted to the meaſure. The Fandango is a more difficult dance; it is a *Pas de Deux*; as the ſteps and figures in it are variable at the performer's pleaſure, they have therein an opportunity to diſplay all the graces of a good perſon,

or taking their turns in the ſprightly Fandango. It is in theſe aſſemblies that they receive their only education: a young man has no other way of making his court with ſucceſs than by his perſonal qualifications, his moral character, and fair behaviour. In the great towns a youth may be diſſolute and debauched, and tainted with every vice, and yet eaſily hide all from his unſuſpecting miſtreſs: it is not ſo in the country; there he is aſſured that ſhe is exactly informed of every ſtep he takes; he knows his only hope depends on his

perſon, genteel ſhape, and agility in their movements. They beat time with their Caſtanettas faſtened to their hands; this little inſtrument was not unknown to the Romans, who borrowed it of the Spaniards. The Spaniſh dances were much in vogue in the time of Pliny, who mentions them.

conduct

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conduct and carriage in the village; he is courteous, obliging, civil, and polite to all men, that he may induce them to give him a good name: this teaches them early in life to subject their passions, and gives them a polish and an engaging manner, which at first must extremely surprize those who have been used to the awkwardness and low selfishness of our English rustics.

Musick the Spaniards are passionately fond of, and cultivate from their infancy; to throw the bar with address, to sit an horse gracefully, to face the wild bull, to dance not only easily but elegantly, and be neat and cleanly in their persons, are the only charms that can conquer the heart of a Spanish shepherdess, who looks not for

for dowry, ſettlements, or pin-money, but hopes to mitigate the pains and toil of poverty and daily labour, by ſharing it with a companion of her own chuſing.

Concluſion.

I cannot better conclude my journey than with doing juſtice to the hoſpitality, generous and courteous reception all travellers meet with in this country, not only from the nobility, and thoſe of higher rank, to whom ſtrangers may be recommended, but among the clergy, peaſants, and inhabitants of every village through which they paſs; this character the univerſal experience of all my countrymen, who have been in Spain, joins with mine in confirming. I have purpoſely left to thoſe, who may hereafter travel over this country,

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try, many useful and curious subjects of natural history, not further to augment these pages, in which my chief view has been to give a complete account of the antiquities of the Roman and Moorish nations; and even in that line, new monuments, coins, and inscriptions, will be daily appearing, to excite the attention, and reward the diligence, of any future antiquary. The earth under the town of Cartama, I am persuaded, is full of them, and we know for certain, that the statues of Proculus and Lucilla lie still buried beneath the ruins of the Alcasaba of Malaga.

On the 3d day of July, 1773, we embarked on board a merchant frigate, which I had hired to carry us to Bristol.

The

The weather was fine and pleaſant, and a fair breeze animating the eager mariners, the veſſel began her courſe towards our native country, and, with every omen of a proſperous voyage, we ſoon loſt ſight of the coaſt of Malaga.

